The Bombay Gazette.

No. 69,051.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
including postage	„ 73	0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28	0
including postage	„ 38	0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	„ 16	0
including postage	„ 21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6	0
including postage	„ 7	12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0	4
Back Numbers	„ 0	8

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion .... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto .... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.
Ten lines and under
First insertion .... Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto .... „ 2 8
Third Ditto .... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions „ 0 2 As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
„ Carwar	16	„ Bimlipatam	18
„ Cochin	19	„ Vizagapatam	18
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Coconada	19
„ Colombo	20	„ Madras	23
„ Galle	...	„ Pondicherry	...
„ Negapatam	24	„ Negapatam	24
„ Pondicherry	...	„ Galle	...
„ Madras	27	„ Colombo	27
„ Coconada	29	„ Tuticorin	28
„ Vizagapatam	30	„ Cochin	29
„ Bimlipatam	30	„ Carwar	3
Arrive Calcutta	3	„ Arrive Bombay	4

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

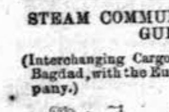
The Steam Ship "CASHMERE," 1,050 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander H. J. Dickenson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY the 15th July, at noon.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days, to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao and Bussorah.

Up.	June.		Down.	June	July
Leave Bombay	1 & 15		Leave Bussorah	20	4
„ Kurrachee	5	19	„ Fao	20	4
„ Guadur	6	20	„ Bushire	23	7
„ Muscat	9	23	„ Linga	25	9
„ B. Abbas	11	25	„ B. Abbas	27	11
„ Linga	12	26	„ Muscat	29	13
„ Bushire	15	29		July	
„ Fao	16	30	„ Guadur	1	15
		July.	„ Kurrachee	4	18
Arrive Bussorah	17	1	Arrive Bombay	7	21

The Steam-ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 644 tons, 160 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 29th June, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

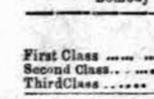


THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "MARTABAN," 510 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 22nd June, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam FERRY BOATS will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.		Dhurumtur.		Oorun.		Oolwa.	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	2	0	3	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	12	1	0	0	8	0	15
Third Class	0	6	0	8	0	4	0	6

The Dhurrumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder, daily at 8 A.M. and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M. and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

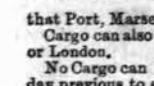
Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November, 1867.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon



THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "GOLCONDA," (1909 Tons, 400 H.P.) Captain R. Dundas, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails; also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on MONDAY, the 22nd instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

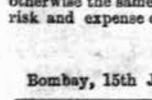
A small Steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay.
17th June 1868.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(With despatch).



MESSRS. GREEN'S Ship "AGAMEMNON," 1431 tons register, Nicholas Marder, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship Agamemnon.

Bombay, 18th May 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "CITY OF RICHMOND," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship City of Richmond.

Bombay, 15th June 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "MIRELLA," Captain Runciman, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Runciman will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to us for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co., Agents for Captain Runciman, Ship "Mirella."

Bombay, 17th June 1868.

ROSSELET & Co., Watch-makers, Jewellers, Opticians, Engravers, and Dealers in Electro-plated Ware! &c. &c.!!!

Beg to direct the attention of intending purchasers to their extensive Stock of English and Foreign

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

The whole of which have been manufactured expressly to meet the requirements of India wearers, and though differing greatly in price, according to the various degrees of excellence of finish, can nevertheless be equally recommended, and each guaranteed for the same period.

The following are the kinds which have obtained the greatest celebrity for superiority of workmanship and accuracy of performance:—

COURVOISIER BROTHERS,
BENOIT,
PATECK,
McCABE
JNO JONES.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the Genuine Mark on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Road, Byculla.

This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.

Byculla Hotel, 7th June 1867.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.
To Suez—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 1st April 1868.

WANTED.

NOTICE.—WANTED, for service in the Government Steam Factory, Dockyard, ENGINEERS and FITTERS. Applications, with Copies of Testimonials, to be made to the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 28th April 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, a cool and commodious HOUSE, with STABLES and GODOWNS, situated in Rampart Row, lately vacated by the P. and O. Company. Apply to EDULJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Bombay Green.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

SUITABLE FOR OFFICES AND RESIDENCE.—TO LET, from the 1st June next, the FIRST FLOOR, 24 Rampart Row, at present occupied by Messrs. H. CLASON Co. For particulars as to Rent, &c., apply either personally or by letter to Mr. W. COLCLOUGH, General Manager, Treacher & Co., Limited, Byculla.

TO BE LET, the following PROPERTIES, viz.:—

An airy Bungalow (Nepean Lodge) at Malabar Hill, formerly occupied by Mr. H. W. G. Lawson.

The First and Second Storeys of Sassoon Building, in Marine Street, Fort.

The First and Second Storeys of Sassoon Building, in Marine Lane, Fort.

The First and Second Storeys of the House No. 16, in Apollo Street, Fort.

The Upper Rooms of Dady Building, in Meadow Street, formerly occupied by the Office of Mr. Manisty, Solicitor of the High Court, and now white-washed and thoroughly repaired.

One Godown in Dady Building, in Meadow Street.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co.
Forbes Street, 12th June 1868.

NOTICES.

ESTATE OF MEER SASSOON MOSES, and Act XXVIII. of 1865.—The FINAL ACCOUNT, VOUCHERS, &c., of the liquidation of the above Estate have been filed in the Office of the Prothonotary of the High Court, where they can be examined by Creditors on application.

W. ADAMS, Managing Trustee.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—NOTICE TO DEFAULTING CONTRIBUTORIES.—NOTICE is hereby given that on all CALLS not paid on or before the 22nd instant, INTEREST will be charged at the rate of 9 per cent per annum from one date, and legal proceedings will be commenced against all defaulters without further or other Notice.

G. F. RIMINGTON, Attorney for the Official Liquidator.

NOTICE.—Mrs. LAKE begs to intimate that she has removed the whole of her Establishment from "UXBRIDGE HOUSE," Byculla, to POONA, for the season.

All Orders will be carefully executed as heretofore if addressed,

Mrs. LAKE,
29 Civil Lines,
Poona.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for payment in Poona or Bombay.

June, 1868.

NOTICE.—P. GRANT & SON, Saddlery Establishment, No. 1, Meadow Street, Bombay.

With reference to the NOTICE which appeared in the Times of India and Bombay Gazette during the fall of last year, regarding the contemplated closing of our Business, we beg to inform our Friends and the Public in general that circumstances over which we had no control have occurred, causing us to continue the same.

P. GRANT & SON, in returning thanks to their kind Constituents for past favours, solicit a continuance of that support which they have received for the last twenty-five years, and beg to assure them that all Orders entrusted to them will be punctually attended to.

P. GRANT & SON have just received their usual supply of SADDLERY, &c., which is now open for inspection.

22nd April 1868.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, (in Liquidation.)—NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following purposes:—

1. To appoint a Liquidator of the Company in the place of W. F. Stearns, Esq., resigned.

2. To authorize the Liquidators to compromise all Calls and Liabilities to Calls, Debts and Liabilities capable of resulting in Debts, and all Claims whether present or future subsisting or supposed to subsist between the Company and any Contributory or other debtor or person apprehending liability to the Company, and all questions in any way relating to or affecting the assets of the Company or the winding up of the Company generally upon such terms as may be agreed upon, with power for the Liquidators to take any security for the discharge of all such Debts or Liabilities, and to give complete discharges in respect of all or any such Calls, Debts or Liabilities, and to pass the necessary Extraordinary Resolution in that behalf.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., For Liquidators.

Bombay, 17th June 1868.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY SUPPLEMENTARY MARKET LOAN.—In accordance with a Resolution of the Bench of Justices, dated 18th December 18 7 and 29th April 1868, and under the provisions of Sections 254, 255, and 256 of Act 2 of 1865 and Section 26 of Act 4 of 1867, the Municipal Commissioner hereby invites tenders for a supplementary loan of Rupees (2,65,000) two lacs and sixty-five thousand at six per cent. having a currency of twenty years, on the security of the rents or income arising or accruing by virtue of the said Acts or either of them from the Public Market of the City of Bombay.

The interest will be paid half-yearly on the 30th June and 31st December of each year, at Bombay, or any of the other Presidencies, or in London, at the exchange of 2 shillings per rupee.

Tenders should be for not less than Rs. 500 or for multiples thereof.

Tenders should be accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bengal, Bombay, or Madras, for a deposit of ten per cent. of the amount tendered, and be sealed and superscribed "Municipal Loan," and submitted to the Controller of Municipal Accounts not later than 1 P.M. on the 15th July 1868.

If the tender be accepted the deposit will be taken in part of the amount specified therein, but if the residue of the amount tendered be not paid on or before the 15th August 1868 the deposit will be forfeited.

The deposits on tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application.

The undersigned reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender.

Promissory Loan Notes as per form A will be issued for Rs. 500 each and can be transferred by endorsement as per form B.

A. T. CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, 8th June 1868.

A.
FORM OF MORTGAGE.
No.

By Virtue of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865, and by Virtue of Act IV. of 1867, passed by the Governor of Bombay in Council, entitled, "An Act to amend the Bombay Municipal Act (No. II. of 1865)," we, the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay, with the sanction of the Governor of Bombay in Council, in consideration of the sum of Rupees (500) Five Hundred paid to us, to the credit of the Municipal Fund for the City of Bombay, by for the purposes of the said Act, do grant and assign unto the said his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, such proportion of the rents or income arising or accruing by virtue of the said Acts or either of them from the Public Markets of the City of Bombay, as the said sum of Rupees Five Hundred doth or shall bear to the whole sum which is or shall be borrowed upon the credit of the said rents or income to hold to the said his heirs, executors, representatives and assigns from this day until the said sum of Rupees Five Hundred with interest at six per cent. per annum for the same shall be fully paid and satisfied (the principal sum to be repaid at the end of twenty years from the date hereof; and in the meantime interest thereon to be payable half-yearly on the Thirtieth day of June and the Thirty-first day of December). Given under our corporate Seal this day of One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty

B.
FROM OF TRANSFER OF MORTGAGE.

I (or We) A. B. transfer the within security to C. D. or his order for Rs. value received. Signed) A. B.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment.
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constituents and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	11	to 31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	18	„ 24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	16	„ 20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks	„	16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	13	„ 24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	28	„ 45
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings „	3	„ 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests „	3	„ 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests „	4	„ 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests „	4	„ 5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants „	6	„ 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants „	7	„ 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants „	6	„ 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.	2	„ 3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts „	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts „	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts a new Material	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars	Rs. 7	0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium	„ 7	0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie	„ 7	8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic	„ 7	0
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakspere	„ 7	8
BADHAM'S West End	„ 7	0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf	Rs. 4	0
The Royal Windsor for Sailors Knot „	„ 3	0
The Royal Satin Spot „	„ 4	0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES.

Guyots French Brace	Rs. 2
Guyots Leather Brace	„ 3
Guyots West End	„ 2
The Royal Courier Bag	„ 8 to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas	„ 12 „ 16
The Brighton Walking Stick	„ 2 „ 7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief	„ 18 „ 20
The Prize Colored Cambric „	„ 14 „ 18
The Hemmed Stitched „	„ 16 „ 18
White Cambric Handkerchief	„ 10 „ 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen	Rs. 14 to 20
Gold Link Studs	„ 16 „ 30
Gold Collar Studs	„ 6 „ 8
Gold Shirt Studs	„ 14 „ 30
Gold Scarf Rings	„ 8 „ 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs.	„ 2 „ 6

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

THE following GOODS are being sold at BADHAM & Company's Apollo House, at London cost Price.

		Rs.	as.
MILITARY Doe Gloves	per pair	1	8
COLLARS Regent	„	5	0
COLLARS with Tie & Fancy	„	5	0
CHRISTY'S Drab Felt Hats	„	5	0
COTTON Socks White	„	10	0
COTTON Socks Colored	„	10	0
UNDER Vests Merino, each		4	0
TRAVELLING Suits		20	0
TRAVELLING Shirts		6	8
FALSE SHIRT CUFFS "Double" per doz.		8	0
OVERLAND TRUNKS, Southgate's		25	0
OVERLAND CHAIRS		10	0
RUGS AND MAUDS		16	0
JOUVINS KID GLOVES "Gentleman's"		2	12

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.
ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.
Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

NOTICE.—The HALF YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION to the EIGHTH BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY becomes due on 1st proximo, at the Office of the undersigned, in Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th June 1868.

Now Ready.
GUIDE TO CANDIDATES FOR THE STAFF CORPS—N. I. BRANCH.

A Complete Series of Questions and Answers on every branch of the above Test.

A Book equally indispensable to Examiners and Examinees.

BY
CAPTAIN N. B. THOYTS,
Acting Brigade Major, Ahmednuggur.

Interleaved with plain paper Price .... Rs. 3 0
Free by post .... Rs. 3 4
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that the following PROPERTIES will be submitted for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION (on an early date) unless previously disposed of privately:—

1. MALABAR HILL PROPERTY—measuring about 1,64,662 square yards, has been laid out in 17 building sites, in 7 of which there are large well-built Dwelling-houses with Stabling, &c. Will be sold as a whole or in separate lots.

2. CHOWPATTY PROPERTY—measuring about 7,419 square yards, which belonged formerly to Mr. DADABHOY BYRAMJEE, and is registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay as No. ——

3. GIRGAUM PROPERTY—measuring about 18,258 square yards, at present used as the Company's Storeyard. There are a substantial Dwelling-house and several large Godowns in this property.

4. COLABA PROPERTY—measuring about 5,364 square yards, together with the large Dwelling-house &c., thereon, at present occupied by Mr. CURSETJEE FURDONJEE.

Offers for the above Properties will be received by the undersigned, from whom all necessary information can be had on application.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators
JAMES RANKIN, }

Elphinstone Circle, 16th March 1868.

ON VIEW AND SALE.—Now Received—Spencer's Patent MAGNETIC PURIFYING FILTER.

This invention, by the discoverer of Electro-metallurgy, is the only one known to science which really purifies water. Other modes of filtration do not purify, but merely strain water mechanically. "With the Magnetic Filter, miasmetic, or unwholesome water is impossible." In awarding the Medal for this Invention, the Jurors of the International Exhibition, terminate their report on it to Her Majesty's Commissioners as follows:—

"This Filter, as exhibited by Mr. Spencer, is certainly a very powerful agent of purification, and, it may be added also, is the only discovery made in this century of a new substance of really great importance for the Filtration of Water; it is also one of the most important discoveries tending to elucidate the principles of Filtration or Purification, as distinct from mere straining." (Report, page 3.)

Singular as it may appear, this new purifying material never requires renewal, but constantly yields bright colourless water, free from organic or gaseous impurity:—

The following sizes are available:
No. 1 ... ... Rs. 20
No. 2 ... ... „ 28
No. 3 ... ... „ 38

This Filter especially recommends itself to Native Families with whom Water is the exclusive drink.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—NOTICE.—The undermentioned PLANT, STORES and FLOTILLA, belonging to the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, in Liquidation, will be submitted for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION on an early date, unless previously disposed of privately:—

2 Steam Travelling Cranes, by James Taylor & Co., Birkenhead.
1 Locomotive Engine, by Young & Co.
1 25 P. Engine complete, by Young & Co., Boiler by Tennant & Co.
1 10 P. Portable Engine, by Young & Co.
1 4 P. do. do., by Shuttleworth & Co.
1 Fire Engine, by Merryweather & Co.
1 Lathe, complete, by Tennant & Co.
2 Air Pumps, by Redpath and Leigh.
2 Circular Saw Benches.
150 Wooden Waggons.
76 Pairs Waggon Wheels and Axles.
122 Do. Lorry do do.
240 Spare Waggon Wheels without Axles.
15 Iron Barges complete, 100 Tons Register.
14 Unerected do. do.
20 Wrought Iron Tubs for reclamation purposes.
Sundry small Stores.

Full particulars of the above can be had on application to the undersigned.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators,
JAMES RANKEN, }
Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April 1868.

NOTICES.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety. A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

ROSSELET & Co
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.—From date and until further Notice the PRICE of ICE will be ONE AND ONE QUARTER ANNAS PER POUND from Fort and the Byculla Depot. A discount of 20 per cent. for wastage will be made to all up-country Constituents. All Communications should be addressed to TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE, Fort, Bombay, and all orders and drafts made payable to

19th June 1868. B. F. FIELD, Jr.

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.—The undersigned have landed a consignment of these CLOSETS and now invite purchasers for them.

The invention entirely does away with all the unmentionable nuisances attached to the employment of the Commodes now in general use in India, and are, in short, invaluable. The Government of India have presented Mr. Moule with £500 in token of their high appreciation of the invention. Terms—CASH.

Early application is desirable.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Bombay.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1809.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS, PRINTERS, BOOKBINDERS, AND STATIONERS.

HARRILD AND SONS, Engineers, Patentees, and Manufacturers of Printing Machines, Presses, Newspaper Wetting, Folding, and Addressing Machines, Cutting, Ruling, Paging, and Perforating Machines, Printing and Binding Materials.

Printers' and Binders' General Furnishers and Valuers. "Fleet" Works, Farringdon St., London, E. C.

Illustrated Catalogues on application. Machinery, Presses, Type and Materials of our manufacture may be seen in operation, and references obtained, at the Office of this Paper, Bombay Gazette.

D. S. KEMP & Co's ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEIR BUSINESS is under the management of D S. Kemp, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists; and has been specially organized for the dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of pure drugs, chemicals, and pharmaceutical preparations. Every appliance has been provided both in the laboratory and dispensing department to ensure correctness and rapidity in compounding medicine, and to facilitate the preparation of remedies of guaranteed purity.

The dispensing of prescriptions is carried on by a staff of trained assistants under the immediate supervision of the manager, and is controlled by a system of check which, he ventures to think, will secure public confidence.

BYCULLA BRANCH.—Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, beg to intimate that they have opened a BRANCH in Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Hotel, for the dispensing of Prescriptions, and that all Orders for Medicine sent there will receive the promptest attention.

Orders for sundry Goods, if the latter are not in stock, will be forwarded into the Fort for immediate execution.

Bombay, 5th May 1868. D. S. KEMP & Co.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT.—As prepared by D. S. KEMP & Co. from the finest meats is much superior to the imported preparation. Being liquid, it is much more convenient in administration or use; being free from air bubbles which abound in the solid extract, it keeps better and in point of flavor the latter is not to be compared with it.

5, Bottles Rs. 1-8, Rs. 3, Rs. 5, and Rs. 10 each.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

EVERY TRAVELLER should provide himself with one of D. S. Kemp & Co.'s MEDICINE CHESTS, with which he may in comparative safety encounter any change of climate or other influence obnoxious to health.

They may be had of every size and form; from the large Regimental pattern suited for Contractors, to the small Leather and Oak Chests for private use.

Exploring or Surveying Parties will find them invaluable; Chests are fitted when required with Water-proof Covers and Straps for protection and portability.

Besides having their particular patterns made in England, D. S. K. & Co. employ their own Machanics here to alter or construct Chests for special purposes as required.

In the absence of special directions from the Physician, Kemp's Medicine Chest Companion, written expressly for the Chests, supplies full and simple instructions for the use of each remedy.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

PATENT EXTRACT FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S MILK.

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO NURTURE CHILDREN.
LIEBIG'S INFANTS' FOOD.

THE Food commonly sold under this name have several disadvantages, which more than neutralize any benefit from the adoption of Liebig's principle in their preparation.

They contain either Arrow Root or Farinaceous matter in excess, which renders them unadapted for Infants, whose Natural Food is Mother's Milk.

They are not freed from the sharp microscopic husks of the Malt, which cause great irritation in the delicate intestines of Children.

The trouble of preparing the Milk is great, and hence has to be entrusted to Servants.

The Food when prepared is too thick for convenient administration to an Infant.

They do not carry out Liebig's intention of producing with Cow's Milk an efficient substitute for Mother's Milk.

The Foods prepared with them are repulsive to many Infants.

Under the auspices of the London "Infants' Food Society," of which Baron Liebig is President, a preparation has been introduced called

PATENT EXTRACT FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S MILK,

which is not only entirely free from the objections urged against the various "Foods," but forms, when mixed, a Milk which for all purposes of nourishment exactly represent the natural aliment of the Child, thus entirely carrying out the idea of the discoverer.

The remarkable success which has attended the use of the Milk so prepared is proved by numerous letters from Medica land Private sources, and by Extracts from Public Journals; and its efficacy in saving Children from the numerous diseases consequent on indigestion appears beyond a doubt. The Milk when prepared is delicious and is eagerly taken by the most delicate Infant.

Sole Agents for India,—D. S. KEMP & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Bombay.

5 Elphinstone Circle.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
BIBLES, CHURCH SERVICES, AND PRAYER BOOKS;

Richly bound in best Turkey Morocco, with gilt clasps, rims, and mounts, plain and engraved.
Antique style bevelled sides gilt edges.
„ „ „ „ red edges
„ „ blind tooled and bevelled sides gilt edges.
„ „ „ „ red edges.
„ „ „ gilt and red edges.
„ „ „ grolier edges.
„ „ gilt corner mounts and edges.
„ „ gilt rims and edges.
Tooled and richly gilt sides, gilt rims, and gilt edges.
Tooled and gilt solid ivory sides, gilt back, and edges
Solid ivory sides and back silver clasp and gilt edges

BIBLES,
plain or with references and Maps, at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, Rs. 15, Rs. 20, Rs. 25.

CHURCH SERVICES,
at Rs. 3, Rs. 3-8, Rs. 4, Rs. 6, Rs. 12, Rs. 12-8, Rs. 15 Rs. 28.

PRAYER BOOKS,
at Rs. 3, Rs. 4, Rs. 5, Rs. 12, Rs. 15, Rs. 25.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (LD.)
Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

NOTICES.

THOMAS LIDBETTER, Notary Public and Average Adjuster.

MESSRS. LINDLEY and WARREN beg to notify, that their STUDIO in Apollo Street will be open daily during the rains for PORTRAITS of every description.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that on and after WEDNESDAY the 24th June, instant, a DIVIDEND, at and after the rate of EIGHT per CENT. per ANNUM, for the year ending 31st December 1867, will be payable to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Bombay Register.

By order of the Directors,
A. E. ASHLEY,
Bombay, 20th June 1868. Joint Manager.

BANK OF INDIA (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that preparatory to a FIRST DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of this Bank (at the rate of about 2 per cent. on the paid up Capital), the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 15th instant until the 15th proximo.

Shareholders are requested to lodge their Share Receipts and Certificates for examination and registration between the 15th and 30th instant, after which date they will not be received.

JOHN A. J. SHAW, } Liquidators.
BERAMJEE NAOROSJEE, }
24 Rampart Row, Bombay, 3rd June 1868.

A. ALLAN,
TAILOR AND HABIT MAKER,
STAFF, MILITARY, AND NAVAL UNIFORMS.
17, Apollo Street, Bombay.

A. ALLAN has the pleasure to announce the fresh arrival of NEW STOCK, and from the superior quality of texture and design, he begs to assert that they cannot be surpassed, and at a reduction of prices which will guarantee a SPEEDY SALE.

A. ALLAN makes no pretentions of competing with Native Derzies or Borahs, but he is prepared to supply the demands of his Constituents with good fitting Garments at a lower rate than any House in Bombay.

CHEAP SUITS FROM Rs. 20 TO 25.

Superfine West of England Black Cloth for Dress or Frock Coats, which for quality cannot be equalled in Bombay.
A splendid assortment of fancy Silk Mixed Coating.
Do. Do. Trousering.
Black, Blue Oxford, and fancy Doeskins.
West of England Tweeds, of every description.
A variety of Scotch Tweeds and fancy Angolas.
Black and White Moire Antique for Vestings.
White and Coloured Diamond Quilting do.
The new Regulation Patrol Jacket for Staff, Artillery, and Infantry.
Gold and Silver Collar Ornaments.
The new Regulation Staff Corps Belts.

HOSIERY.
New Pattern English made Shirts and Collars.
A choice selection of Silk Scarfs and Neckties from Re. 1
White Silk Elastic and Fancy Braces, from Re. 1.
Sleeping Suits made to order from Rs. 16.
Flannel Shirts do. do. do. Rs. 6.
Cotton Gingham and Silk Umbrellas, 8, 10, 12, and 16 Ribbed.
Best White Kid Gloves, and White Dress Ties.

PARIS EXHIBITION BLACK SILK HATS.
The Paris Hats are the best quality and newest style.
Soft Brown and Spotted French Hats.
Ellwood's Air Chamber Hats and Bombay Staff Corp Helmet.

THE NEW CORK REGULATION HELMET.
Simpson's Patent Sewing Machine. The Queen Maab Do. Rs. 50.

SOLID LEATHER OVERLAND TRUNKS.
New Pattern Scotch Mauds and Balmoral Bonnets.
Railway Wrapper, Travelling Caps & Coupling Straps.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIANS WATERPROOF SUITS,
Made expressly to resist the severest weather; warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.
For Waterproof Suits send size of Chest and Height.
A few Waterproof Saddle covers.

Terms—Cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
WINE MERCHANTS.
Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815 and in Bombay in 1842.
REPRESENTATIVES.
In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Mauritius, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans, Beunos Ayres.

WE beg respectfully to solicit the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA. Our business in Europe has for the last FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being Shippers on the London and Bordeaux market, we claim to be in a position to meet the requirements of connoisseurs; superior to all competing Agencies in Bombay.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for ess than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted; these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable Parsee Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our prices for all Sparkling Wines do not admit of allowance for Ullaged Bottles. We deliver original packed Cases, and cannot hold ourselves responsible for atmospheric and climatic influences.

CLARETS.
Shipped from our own Bordeaux House.

		per doz. Qts.	Pts.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Labelled & Branded		Rs. 30	Rs. 16½
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule,	do.	„ 25	„ 13
„ 2—Leoville, Blue capsule,	do.	„ 21	„ 11½
„ 3—Larose, Yellow capsule,	do.	„ 18	„ 10
„ 4—St. Julien, Green capsule,	do.	„ 16	„ 9½
„ 5—Medoc, Red capsule,	do.	„ 15	„ 8
„ 6—Medoc, White capsule	do.	„ 13	„ ...
Sauterne, Red capsule,	do.	„ 20	„ ...

BURGUNDIES.
Very choice Wines.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32
Nuits, ditto	„ 26
Macon, ditto	„ 21

CHAMPAGNES.
THE FINEST THAT CAN BE SHIPPED.

Finest Dry Sparkling, Labelled & Branded,	Rs. 36	Rs. 19
Fine Sparkling, ditto	„ 31	„ 17
Good Sparkling, ditto	„ 26	„ 14

GERMAN WINES.
Of our own Selection.

Nonpareil Hock and Moselle, Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	Rs. 19
Muscatel do. and do., 1st quality, Silver foil	„ 31	„ 17
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner	„ 34	„ ...
„ „ Braunberger, do.	„ 26	„ ...
Hock, „ Johannisberger	„ 36	„ ...
„ „ Forster Traminer	„ 34	„ ...
„ „ Rudesheimer, do.	„ 26	„ ...
„ „ Hocheimer, do.	„ 23	„ ...

SHERRIES.
Specially selected for tropical consumption.

	Qts.
Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32
Oloroso—very old—in bottle	„ 30
Amoroso, very choice, fine flavored, soft, pale	„ 28
Sherry, No 1, Green seal, full bodied, gold color, dry.	„ 22
do „ 1, Blue seal, pale and dry	„ 22
do „ , Brown seal, very light gold and dry	„ 22
do „ 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry	„ 15
do „ 3, White seal, a good Dinner Wine	„ 15
Marsala, Virgin	„ 38
Madeira, East India	„ 38

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
1st quality, Black seal—an invalid's Wine	Rs. 24	Rs. 13
and do Red seal—a good sound Wine	„ 20	„ 11

SPIRITS.
These are protected by "Betts" Patent Trade Mark Capsules.

Very Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 1. Black Capsule	Rs. 32
Superior Pale Cognac, No. 2.—Yellow capsule	„ 28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3—White capsule	„ 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	„ 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	„ 21
Whiskey, 1st quality, Irish	„ 21
„ „ Scotch	„ 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	„ 16

LIQUEURS.
The finest; Cheap imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacoa, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White.	Rs. 38	Rs. 20
Maraschino di Zara, best	„ 38	„ 20
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	„ 30	„ 16
Orange Bitters (the best) per dozen	„ 24	„

OUR TERMS for Cash payments, Credit, &c., are as follows:— 5 per cent discount allowed off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase; Three months' Credit will be allowed to approved parties, without Discount; Interest will be charged at 10 per cent per annum beyond Three months; and at the expiration of Six months from purchase no further Credit will be allowed. MESSES, on comparing our quotations with their London Invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that their wants CAN BE SUPPLIED MORE ECONOMICALLY FROM OUR BOMBAY GODOWNS THAN FROM HOME, while our Stocks will afford as much choice for selection.

IN addition to our own exclusive business of WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, we have been entrusted with the AGENCIES for the following Goods, and we shall shortly invite the attention of Traders to samples:—

Iron Bar, Hoop, Sheets, Boiler Plates, and Rupee Bars, (Branded) also Welsh Iron, Galvanized and Corrugated Sheets.
Revolving Iron and Wood Shutters, Warehouse Lifts, Brass and Zinc Name Plates, &c.
Fire, Garden, and Conservatory Engines, Fire Escapes, Ladders, and Pumps.
Wholesale Preserved Provisions.
Leather Mill Bands for Engines, Hose Pipes, White Laces, Rope, Cord, Vulcanized Indian Rubber Mill Bands, Hose, Sheets and Washers.
MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.

We are also empowered to receive Indents for Carriages of every description from the MANUFACTURERS by special appointment to HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, and H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Further particulars and many illustrations of the above-named articles can be obtained and inspected at our offices in DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICES.

MONSOON CONVEYANCE.—A GREAT BARGAIN!—FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, a new, large, and roomy CARRIAGE, Brougham and Shigram combined. Cost in England £118, net, without Packing Charges, Freight Duty, &c. Price Rs. 750. On view at TREACHER & Co., Limited, Byculla Establishment.

W. WARNE & Co., Sole Manufacturer of the Patent Mineralised and Sincalor India Rubber Waterproofs.

Black, Drab and Check Suits, just received from above Manufacturer in good order, and MODERATELY PRICED FOR CASH. Apply to S. D'ESPERANCE.
23 Apollo Street.

A CARD.—Six or Eight SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with BOARDING and LODGING in a healthy locality. The House is large and airy, with the convenience of a large Sitting Room: will do for TWO FAMILIES. For particulars apply to the PROPRIETOR of the LONDON HOTEL, No. 9 Grant Road.

ESPERANCE & Co.,
TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, &c

Orders for Civil, Military, and Naval Outfits promptly and satisfactorily executed on reasonable terms.

ESPERANCE & Co.

23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

N. B.—VISITING, WEDDING, and other Cards. SEALS, &c., neatly ENGRAVED and PRINTED.

E. & Co.

MESSRS. LIEBERT and ROGERSON, No. 3 Crown Court, Old Broad Street, London, and 9 A. St. Peter's Square, Manchester, execute Indents for every description of British and Foreign Manufactures. They also take charge of consignments of Produce for sale. And are prepared to undertake all other Business carried on between England and India on the usual terms. Indents must be accompanied by Bank Credits enabling the full amount of Invoice to be drawn for.

ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—A FOURTH CALL of RUPEES ONE HUNDRED per SHARE, on the new Shares in the Company, has THIS DAY BEEN MADE PAYABLE to us, at the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on the 1st of September 1868.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the Bombay Gazette Press is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, the undersigned, JETHABHOY CHANDABHOY, of Bombay, Khoja Merchant, do hereby inform the Public that I and my Son, IBRAMBHOY JETHABHOY, have alone the authority of signing my name, and no other person or persons have any power or authority to sign the same. If any other person or persons sign my name and receive payment or carry on any transaction on my account the same shall be on his or their risk and peril.—Dated this 18th June 1868.

JETHABHOY CHANDABHOY.

REFUND OF EXTRA PREMIUM.
ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSURANTS who have paid EXTRA PREMIUM for active service in Abyssinia are requested to send their Policies to the undersigned for Endorsement and refund of Extra Rate as it has been decided by the Head Office in London that the ordinary Tabular Premium was sufficient for the risk incurred.

By authority.
D. McL. SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.

Bombay, 2nd June 1868.

S. MAW & SON,
Manufacturers of
SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS,
INFANTS' FEEDING BOTTLES, LINT, &c., &c.,
And Dealers in all kinds of
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
AND
APOTHECARIES' WARES,
11 & 12, ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, E. C.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES forwarded to the Trade on receipt of Business Card.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Shortly expected per Prince Alfred three hand FIRE ENGINES, by Shand, Mason, and Co.

Daily expected per Dilbhur a small quantity of GALVANISED STRAND WIRE for Fencing.

Now in stock—GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON; SHEET ZINC; BAR and PLATE; ANGLE and T. IRON; CAST, SHEER, and BLISTER STEEL; CAST IRON, WROUGHT IRON, and LEAD PIPES; STEAM ENGINES; STEAM and HAND CRANES and WINCHES; LEATHER BELTING; ENGINEERS', CONTRACTORS', and JOINERS' TOOLS; CAST IRON GATES, VERANDAHS, &c.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

LUIS BELL, Tailor, most respectfully informs the Local and Mofussil Public that he can sell the following Articles at the prices shown, which are cheaper than any other Tailoring Establishment in Bombay.

BROAD CLOTH.

Tail Coat	Rs. 40	Double Breast Coat	Rs. 23
Frock Coat	„ 45	Trousers	„ 22
Morning Coat	„ 35	Waistcoat	„ 10

CASHMERE.

Trouser	„ 6
Waist-coat	„ 6
Superfine light black Merino Single Breast Sack Coat	„ 16

No. 2, Meadow Street, opposite the Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and of the Estate of RUNCHORDASS CANJEE and HUNSRAJ MALJEE, Insolvent Traders.

UPON hearing Messrs. MACFARLANE and GREEN, Solicitors for the Trustees, and upon reading the affidavit of PAUL EDWARD BENDIR, sworn on the 5th instant hereunto annexed and marked A., I do order that the said PAUL EDWARD BENDIR be discharged from the Office of Trustee of the said Estate, and in his place and stead that SAMUEL W. REID, of Bombay, be appointed as the sole Trustee of the said Estate upon the same terms of remuneration as allowed to the said PAUL EDWARD BENDIR.

And I do further order that this Order be published in the Bombay Government Gazette, the Times of India, the Bombay Gazette, the Summachar Durpun, and the Indu-Prakash Newspapers.—Dated this 9th day of June 1868.

JOSEPH ARNOULD.

MACFARLANE and GREEN,
Solicitors for the Trustees.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,
FREE FROM ADULTERATION,
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of ilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.
DR. DE JONGH'S
LIGHT-BROWN
COD LIVER OIL.

The undersigned having received information that fraudulent imitations of this celebrated Oil are extensively sold by unprincipled dealers in India and China, all purchasers of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are especially requested to observe that the following are the indications of the genuineness of the Oil.

The bottle is sealed with an impressed metallic capsule (centre, a cod-fish on a shield, encircled by the words "Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.")

The label, and 16-page pamphlet round each bottle, under pink outside wrapper, bear Dr. de Jongh's Signature and Stamp (centre, a cod-fish on a shield, encircled by the words "Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.")

NOTICE.—Rs. 1,000 REWARD.

Any parties counterfeiting Dr. de Jonh's Signature and Stamp, or copying or colourably imitating his label, or preparing, selling, or importing fraudulent imitations of Dr. de Jongh's Light-brown Cod Liver Oil, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law for forgery and fraud.

ONE THOUSAND RUPEES REWARD will be paid for such information as shall lead to the detection and conviction of any person so offending.

Communications in strict confidence received by Dr. de Jongh's Sole Consignees and Agents, ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 77, Strand, London.

NOTICES.

LOYSEL'S PATENT TEA AND COFFEE PERCOLATORS.

LOYSEL'S Urn-shaped Percolator now stands unrivalled as the only perfect system for making Tea and Coffee, either for private individuals, for Messes, Families, Hotels, Refreshment Rooms, Schools, Ships, &c. It is used already by upwards of 200,000 families and at most large establishments in the United Kingdom, as well as at the House of Lords, the House of Commons, the Clubs, (Reform, Conservative, Gresham, &c.), South Kensington Museum, London Tavern, St. James's Hall, Cremorne, Great Western Royal Hotel, and has received universal approbation wherever it has been used.

LOYSEL'S Urn-shaped Percolator is manufactured in Blocked Tin, in Copper Bronzed in Britannia Metal, and in Electro Plate; those imported by SOUNDY & Co. are all warranted, genuine, and are of excellent quality and workmanship.

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

DOUBLE DESPATCH BOX.—This is a new and most useful description of DOUBLE DESPATCH BOX. It is manufactured of Metal throughout, is strongly brass bound, and is secured with Hobbs' Patent Lock.

The Lid contains a Compartment, fastened with lock and key, for the security of valuable papers, &c., requiring to be readily accessible.

The Superior Tray is divided into small divisions, and contains two spring Inks, and Ruler.

The Under Tray is divided for Writing Papers, Envelopes, &c., &c., and there is ample space underneath the Under Tray in which to deposit Documents, Deeds, &c., &c.

SOUNDY & Co. have just received a fresh consignment of the above Boxes, which for compactness and durability are strongly recommended. Rs. 50 each.

The above is fully illustrated in our Catalogue for 1868. Free by post on application.

SOUNDY & Co.

Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay.

MUSICAL BOXES.—Just received large and varied stock of Musical Boxes of superior finish and best manufacture, Rosewood, handsomely inlaid. Prices, from Rs. 75 to Rs. 250.

The following is a list of the Tunes played by some of the Boxes:—

1	A moi les plaisirs	Op.	Faust	Gounod.
2	Christ est resenseit	„	do.	„
3	Faites hir mes aveux	„	do.	„
4	Oui e'est toi je't aime	„	do.	„
5	Gloire de nos aieux	„	do.	„
6	Valse	„	do.	„
7	Rataplan Choeur	„	Force du Destin	Verdi
8	La morale in tutto	„	Don Pasquale	Donizetti.
9	Al Suon del tamburo	„	Force du Destin	Verdi.
10	E se sia elve	„	Don Pasquale	Donizetti.
11	Il palpito Deir	„	Simon Boccanegra	Verdi.
12	Ballabile Corsari	„	do.	„

A very full and sweet-toned Box.
1 Le Barbier de Seville "Zitti."
2 Chanson des Roses.
3 Crispino e la Comare "Ah si Marito Mia."
4 El Marinero.
5 L'Enlevement an Serail.
6 Parisina, "Ah tu Sai."
7 Semiramide, "Si Vendicato."
8 Tota Aragonesa de la Panderata.

A full-toned Box with Bell accompaniment; the Bells are in view.
1 Red, White and Blue.
2 In the Strand.
3 Home, Sweet Home.
4 Rule Britannia.
5 The Queen's Own.
6 Kitty Patterson.
7 The Lily of Killarney.
8 The Weary.
9 The Wild Briar.
10 Trab Trab.

A sweet-toned Box with Bell accompaniment.
1 Il Trovatore Canzone "Stride la Vampa," Verdi.
2 Fra Diavolo Overture, Auber.
3 Norma Arin Finale Qual cor Piadisti, Bellini.
4 Il Barbiere di Siviglia Ditto All'idea, Rossini.
5 La Sonnambula Aria Finale Ah non Guinge Bellini.

A particularly sweet Mandoline-toned Box.
1 Red, White and Blue.
2 In the Strand.
3 Home, Sweet Home.
4 Rule Britannia.
5 The Queen's Own.
6 Kitty Patterson.
7 Lily of Killarney.
8 The Weary.
9 The Wild Briar.
10 Trab Trab.

A very full-toned Box with Bells.
1 La Somnambule "Tu Non Sai."
2 Polka brillante.
3 Il Baccio Walzer.
4 L'Elisire d'Amore, Barcarolle.
5 Heureux Pays Cyrolienne.
6 Troubadour Quadrille.
7 Les Noces de Figaro.
8 La Gazza Ladra "O Ciel"

A powerful-toned Box with Bells.
1 I cannot mind my Wheel Mother.
2 The Captain and his Whiskers.
3 The "Good bye at the door."
4 Thou art so near and yet so far.
5 My Boy Tammy.
6 Stonewall Jackson.
7 See the conquering Hero comes.
8 When Jonny comes marching Home.
With Drum and Bell accompaniments.

All the Boxes have Patent Winders.

Illustrated Catalogue forwarded free on application.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "DELHI."

	Rs.	A.
Official Royal Army List for May	1	4
Nine years on the North-west Frontier of India, from 1854 to 1863. By Lieutenant General Sir S. Cotton, K. C. B.	10	8
Plowden's Travels in Abyssinia and the Galla Country. With an account of a Mission to Ras Ali in 1848. From the MSS. of the late W. C. Plowden. Edited by his brother, T. C. Plowden. With Maps	13	8
Mental and Moral Science; a Compendium of Psychology and Ethics. By Alex. Bain, M. A.	8	0
Manual of Political Economy for Schools and Colleges. By J. E. T. Rogers	3	8
Chavesse's (Dr. Pye) Advice to a Wife, new edn.	1	14
——Mother, new edn.	1	14
Pictorial Description of Abyssinia. Dedicated to Her Majesty. Views in Central Abyssinia. With Portraits of Natives of the Galla Tribes, taken in pen and ink, &c. By T. E., a German Traveller, &c.	9	2
Notable Things of our own time. By J. Timbs	2	18
Barren Honour: a tale. By author of Guy Livingston	1	0
Aurora Floyd. Parlour Edn. By Miss Braddon	2	12
Lady Audley's Secret. Ditto Ditto	2	12
Not Wisely, but Too Well: a novel. By author of "Cometh up as a Flower."	4	8
The Adventures of Philip on his way through the world, &c. Vol. I. By Thackeray (Illust. Edn).	5	12
Science and Practice of Medicine. 2 vols. New Edn. By W. Aitken, M. D.	21	4
An Handbook of Vaccination. By Dr. E. C. Seaton	6	4
Racing and Chasing: the road, the river, and the hunt. Illustrated in 50 drawings by H. K. Browne, &c. &c.	8	0
The Corset and the Crinoline: a book of Costumes and Modes, with 60 illustrations of the changes of fashion from the earliest times to the present day. Handsomely bound	5	12
Dr. Goethe's Courtship, &c.	1	8
The Head Centre; or the life of a Fenian Informer.	0	12
Carry's Confession. By author of "Mattie: a Stray."	1	8
Billing's Principles of Medicine. New edn.	13	8
Graham's Diseases of Females	8	0
Charles O'Malley By Lever	2	4
Dumas's Monte Cristo, 2 vols	1	8
Armadale. By Wilkie Collins	4	8
Graglia's Italian Dictionary	3	8
Nugent's French Dictionary	3	8
The Queen's Regulations, 1868. Pocket edn.	0	12
——Official edn.	3	0
Infant Nursing. By Mrs. Pedley	0	12
Skin Diseases. By Dr. Squire. Coloured Plates	18	0
Hymns, Ancient and Modern	0	8
Byron's Works. (Nimmo's Edition)	3	12
Lee's Merchant Shipping Acts	1	14
Chepmell's Hints on Homœopathy	5	12
The Guardian Angel. By author of "Elsie Venner"	1	8
An Elementary Treatise on Electrical Measurement and the discovery of Faults. With Diagrams. By L. Clark	4	8
Dr. Austin's Guests	4	8
New Plays.—Special Performances; and Field of Cloth of Gold.—Each	0	8
Play Books.—Irish Tutor; Groves of Blarney; Day after the Fair; and Faint Heart, neer won fair Lady. &c.—Each	0	8
Dickens's works—Author's new Illustrated edition. Bleak House; Dombey and Son; Nicholas Nickleby; Martin Chuzzlewit; David Copperfield. The Pickwick Papers.—Each	2	12
—— Barnaby Rudge; The Old Curiosity Shop; Christmas Books; A Tale of Two Cities; Sketches by Boz; and Oliver Twist. Each	2	4
The Sporting Rifle and its Projectiles. By Lieut. Jas. Forsyth, Bengal Staff Corps. 2nd Edn.	5	12
Tales of Woman's Trials. New Illustrated Edition. By Mrs. S. C. Hall	5	12
The Diamond Rose; a tale of love and duty. By S. Tytler	3	12
Burnell's Builder's and Contractor's Price Book, 1868.	3	0
Æsop's Fables. Translated by Dr. Croxell. Illust.	3	12
Rogers's Essays from Good Words	3	12
Roundel Palmer's The Book of Praise	3	8
Kingsley's (Rev. C.) Discipline, and other Sermons	4	8
Murray's Handbook of Travel-Talk	2	12
Galton's The Art of Travel, &c. 4th Edn.	5	12
The History of India, for Schools. By H. Morris, Madras C. S.	1	4

PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

	Rs.	A.
Hanover Square, No. 7, for May	0	12
Exeter Hall, No. 4, for May	0	[illegible]
Verdi's Album of Music (Songs)	1	8
Boosey's Drawing Room Music Book, 2 vols.	2	0
Song—Thou art so near, and yet so far	0	12
Waltzes—The Belgravia, and Hilda.—Egypt—Each	0	12
Rossini's Stabat Mater		
Handel's The Messiah and Israel 25 old English	0	12
Chappell's Musical Magazine, &c.	0	12
Ditties ——March, L'Africaine...		
——April—12 songs by Benedict and Sullivan	0	12
——May—9 Fantasias by B. Richards	0	12

CHESSON & [illegible]

Bombay, 1st June, 1868.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

ELPHINSTONES advanced from 765 to 775, and closed at 770. New do. from 165 to 175, and closed at that rate. Mazagons rose from 765 to 770, and closed at 780. Bank of Bombay shares from 120 to 130, and closed at 125. New do. from 18 to 20 premium. Government Securities—Fours 94¼, Fives 108¾. Fives and a half 113½. Market steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed capital.	Nominal Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates
	Rs.	Rs.	pr sh.		
3,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal ..	1780½ per sh.
1,045,000	500	500	.....	Bank of Bombay..	130 per share
1,000,000	500	500	.....	Ditto Ditto New..	17½ p ct prem.
1,000,000	250	150	.....	Bombay Pres. Bank	101 per share
2,000,000	200	200	.....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 per share
2,000,000	100	100	.....	Brokers Banking Company	68 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank ..	3 per share
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	200 per share
800,000	200	25	13½	China Bank	5 per share
700,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China..	279 p ct prem.
1,000,000	250	250	12	Comptoir d' Escompte d' Paris ..	Nominal.
1,000,000	200	500	9	Delhi and London..	No quot.
600,000	500	200	.....	Indian Peninsular London & China Bk.	18½ per share
3,750,000	200	1,000	9	Madras Bank	68 per cent
1,000,000	25	125	8 p. ct	National Bank of India ...	129 ex di
500,000	250	250	13	Oriental Bank	435 per share
	100	200	.....	Royal Bank of India	84 per share
	200	250	.....	Guzerat Bank ...	65 nominal.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	76 per share
1,200,000	400	130	.....	Financial Asso. of India and China.	69 per share

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000,000	10,000	5,200	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co. ...	550 per share
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	30 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.. ..	770 per share
1,080,000	1,000	400	....	New Do..	170 per share
2,000,000	10,000	4,100	.....	Frere Land Co. ...	120 per share
100,000	5,000	4,100	.....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co..	775 per share
....	2,000	1,300	25 p s	Port Canning ..	355
2,180,000	3,000	3,000	....	Colaba Land Co ...	1185

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500		Bombay Ship Co ..	1,400 pr share
260,000	2,500	2,500	26	B. Coast and River Steam Nav Co ...	450 per share
300,000	5,000	3,500	....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co	2,375 per share
160,000	4,000	2,300	....	Prince of W. Ship Co	1,600 per share
150,000	500	500	.....	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co ..	120 per share
	,000	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited ...	100 per share

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks.. ...	6 months' sight.	1s. 11¼d.
Do. Credits.. ..	6 Do. do....	1s 11 5/16d. to 1s. 11⅜d.
Do. Documents..	6 Do. do....	1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11 9/16d.
Calcutta	At sight ...	99¼ to 99½
Do.	30 days' sight..	98¾
Do.	60 Do. do. ..	98¼
China	60 days' sight..	214

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities	.. ..	6 per cent
Mercantile Bills..	... ..	8 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s	,, ,, 1835-36 .. .. / ,, ,, 1842-43 .. .. / ,, ,, 1854-55	94
Five per cent Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57	109
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-54.. ..	107
Five and half per cent.	.. ..	113¾
Municipal 6 per cent. Loan...	.. ..	114¼

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities ..	.. ..	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	... ..	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each ..	Rs. 10-8
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Spanish Dollars ...	,, 225
Carolas ..	,, 200
Mexican Dollars ..	,, 220
German Crowns ...	,, 210
Five-Franc Pieces..	,, 223
Bar Silver	,, 108-8
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 10-9

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL, JUNE 15.

Government Securities were more enquired after and a fair amount of business reported at the following rates: 4 per cents, upwards of lakh and half, in sums of Rs. 30,000 and under, at Rs. 5-2, 5-0 and 4-14 discount; 5 per cents of 1856-57 small amount of Rs. 5,000 and under, at Rs. 10-0 to 10-2 premium, and 5½ per cents at Rs. 14-14 premium and small pieces of Rs. 2,000 and 1,000 at Rs. 15-4 to 15-8.

A purchase of Bank of Bengal shares was effected at Rs. 1 787½.

National Bank shares were bought, by several parties, at Rs. 130 and 131.

In Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, one lot of 3 shares obtained Rs. 360 each, and another of shares at Rs. 36 each.

Bengal Tea Co.'s fully paid-up shares were bought for orders at Rs. 59.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 20.

Young, Lieutenant, Bengal Infantry, on duty, from Abyssinia.
Russell, Lieutenant, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, from Abyssinia.
Bowman, Assistant Surgeon, 3rd Sind Horse, on duty, from Abyssinia.
Briggs, Major, Sind Horse, on duty, from Abyssinia.
Reynolds, Lieutenant, Sind Horse, on duty, from Abyssinia.
Combe, Lieutenant, Sind Horse, on duty, from Abyssinia.
Hawkins, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from Abyssinia.
Russell, Captain, on duty, from Abyssinia.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 20.

Stainforth, Lieutenant, 32nd Regiment M. N. I., to rejoin to —
Becker, Lieutenant, 1th B. N. I., to rejoin, to Dinapore.
Wallace, Assistant Surgeon, 3rd D. G., on duty, to Poona.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—20TH JUNE.

PORT.	COTTON.	SEED.
To London...	£1 10s. 0d.	£1 10s. 0d.
,, Liverpool...	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d.	£1 0s. 0d.
By Overland Route ..		£5 0s. 0d.
To China	Rs. 6 to 8 per bale.	....
,, Mauritius ...	Rs. 1½ per bag.	....

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
June 20	Emeu (s)	Macnamara...	Hongkong, May 30.
	Minnehaha	Holder	Glasgow, Feb. 1.
	City of Dublin (s).	Eynon	Annesley Bay.
	George Peabody..	Churchill	London, Feb 22.
	Defiance	Langloris	Annesley Bay.
	Hippogriffe	Bews	Annesley Bay.
21	Stag	Ellis	Annesley Bay.
	Mary Ann	Silverparre ...	Annesley Bay.
	Viscount Canning (s)	——	Annesley Bay.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
June 20	Krishna (s)	Child	Aden and Suez.

NOW READY.

THE SECOND EDITION OF THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JUNE.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

THE second edition contains the alterations in the time of running of the trains on the G. I. P. Line, which will come in force on the 15th inst., and also the B. B. & C. I. alterations, which come in force to-day.

CONTENTS:—

MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
DAK COMPANIES:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Agricultural Transport Association Company
Victoria rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Oudh Horse Dak.
ROUTES BY Sind Company.
ROUTES IN THE Deccan.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PRESIDENCY, &c.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS IN THE PROVINCES.
ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS.
May be had at all Railway Stations.

AGENTS:—and of the following
Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Published at the Bombay Gazette Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON SEED.—A quantity of fresh Seed, just received Overland, for DISTRIBUTION, by the undersigned.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.,
Hon. Agents, Cotton Supply Association.
Bombay, 20th May 1868.

THE PRINCESS' NOTE.—A superfine cream laid satin Paper, requires folding only once: an Envelope is made expressly for this Paper. 5 quire Packets and 100 Envelopes, Rs. 4-8.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by J. B. Drayton and Co., just landed from the "BRITISH ADMIRAL." Price Rs. 5-8 per doz. Quarts and Rs. 3-8 Pints.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

THE OFFICIAL NOTE.—BLUE LAID OFFICIAL NOTE PAPER, strongly recommended and admirably adapted to demi-official Correspondence: an Envelope to match. 5 quire Packets and 100 Envelopes, Rs. 3.

CREAM LAID OFFICIAL NOTE, adapted either to demi-official or private Correspondence large 8vo. 5 quire Packets and 100 Envelopes, Rs. 3.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE.—There will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the back of the Company's Store-yard at Girgaum, on WEDNESDAY the 1st July, at 3 P.M., the MATERIAL of FOUR WOODEN HOUSES, measuring 24 feet by 16 feet each, three of which are roofed with Corrugated Iron and one with Jowlies.

Terms of Sale and other particulars can be had on application to the undersigned, or to MR. GAHAGAN, the Company's Storekeeper at Girgaum.

JAMES G. SMITH, } JAMES RANKEN, } Liquidator,
Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).
Elphinstone Circle, 19th June 1868.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the KATTIAWAR TRADING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given that a SECOND DIVIDEND of TWO ANNAS in the RUPEE upon the amount of Claims allowed by the High Court, except Claims due to Contributories who have not paid their Calls, will be payable on and after the 27th instant, between the hours of 12 and 3 daily, at the Office of the undersigned, No. 6 Rampart Row.

M. ROONAN, Liquidator.
Bombay, 20th June 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and of the Estate of NOOR MAHOMED DATOOBHOY, SONS, and COMPANY.

By an order made by SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, dated the 18th day of June, instant, upon reading the Affidavit of WILLIAM ADAMS, one of the Trustees of the above Estate, sworn the 16th day of June 1868, and on hearing MR. KEIR, the Attorney for the Trustees, it was ordered that all persons having Claims upon the said Estate do send in Statements of such Claims, in writing, to WILLIAM ADAMS, the Trustee of the said Estate, at his Office in the High Court on or before the Fifth day of July next, after which date the Trustees will be at liberty to declare a Dividend or Dividends on the Claims then sent in and admitted without reference or regard to any such that may then be outstanding, and of which no statements shall have been sent in.—Dated this 18th day of June 1868.

KEIR, PRESCOT, & WINTER,
Attorneys for the Trustees.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and of the Estate of CANJEE DEWJEE and TOOLSEYDASS DEWJEE, trading under the name of KESSOWJEE CHUTTOOR.

By an order made by SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, dated the 18th day of June, instant, upon reading the Affidavit of WILLIAM ADAMS, one of the Trustees of the above Estate, sworn the 18th day of June, instant, and on hearing MR. WINTER, the Attorney for the Trustees, it was ordered that all persons having Claims on the said Estate, do send in Statements of such Claims, in writing, to the said WILLIAM ADAMS, at his Office in the High Court on or before the 18th day of July next, after which date the Trustees will be at liberty to declare a Dividend or Dividends on the Claims then sent in and admitted without reference or regard to any such that may then be outstanding, and of which no statements shall have been sent in.—Dated this 18th day of June 1868.

KEIR, PRESCOT, & WINTER,
Attorneys for the Trustees.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED YESTERDAY BY THE STEAMER "CARNATIC."

Orville College. By Mrs. H. Wood .... Rs. 4 8
Family Herald, Vol. 25—May '67 to April '68...... 5 12
Tom Jones. By H. Fielding 0 12
Weale's Masonry and Stonecutting. New edn...... 1 14
Royle's Materia Medica. New edn. 9 8
Morris on Irritability, its causes and cure.......... 3 8
Murray's Handbook of Palestine. 2 vols. New edn. 18 0
Doran's Saints and Sinners. 2 vols. 18 0
Sir W. Scott's the Talisman.......... 0 8
Miss Braddon's the Captain of the Vulture.......... 1 8
Alexander's Moral Causation.......... 3 8
Female Life in Prison. By a Prison Matron.......... 1 14
The White Wife, &c. By Cuthbert Bede.......... 1 14
Myself and my Relations.......... 1 14
Ruff's Guide to the Turf, 1868.......... 2 12
St. Paul's Magazine, Vol. 1.......... 5 12
Not wisely but too well.......... 4 8
Cometh up as a flower.......... 4 8
Sans Merci.......... 4 8
Book of Constitutions of the Grand Lodge of England.......... 1 8
Year Book of Facts, 1868.......... 3 12
Engineering Facts and Figures, 1868.......... 4 8
Kirkes' Handbook of Physiology. New edn.......... 9 8
Churchill's Diseases of Women.......... 7 12
———— of Children 7 12
Weale's the Slide Rule, &c 2 4
Robinson's Gleanings from French Gardens.......... 4 8
McGilchrist's Life of Lord Brougham.......... 1 14
Dumbleton Common.......... 1 4
Mutiny Act and Articles of War, 1868.......... 3 0
Malthus on Population. 2 vols 18 0
Dictionary of Everyday Difficulties.......... 1 8

NEW FRENCH BOOKS.

Le Regiment Fantastique.......... 2 12
Contes d'un baveur de Biere.......... 2 4
Mademoiselle ma Femme.......... 2 4

PIANOFORTE MUSIC

Bond Street Magazine for June.......... 0 12
Boosey's Musical Cabinet, No 40.......... 0 12
Boosey's Twelfth Mass.......... 0 12
———— Gettingen TeDeum.......... 0 12
SONG —. Sleeping I dreamed, love.......... 1 4
———— Maggie by my side.......... 0 8
———— Take back the heart.......... 2 0
———— Fondly memories.......... 1 4
———— My own, my Guiding Star.......... 1 8

FRESH LUCERNE SEED.

Per Pound.......... 1 8

CHARTS.

Bombay Harbour...Rs.	2 8	Zanzibar Harbour ..Rs.	1 8
Red Sea..........	2 8	African Coast..........	2 8
Coast of Arabia 3 sheets	7 8	Malabar Coast, 3 sheets	7 8
Indian Ocean, 3 ,, ...	6 0	Kurrachee & Co. Moburuck	2 0
Straits of Malacca, 2 sheets	5 0	Gulf of Aden, 2 sheets.	4 0
Persian Gulf, 2 sheets.	6 0	Mozambique Channel...	2 8
Cutch and Kurrachee Coast..........	2 8	Arracan Coast and Burmah	1 8
China Seas, South......	5 0	China Seas, North.........	5 0

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 20th June, 1868.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS RECEIVED PER "CARNATIC."

Guillemin's "The Heavens." New edition...... Rs. 16 0
Coote's Admiralty Practice. New edition.......... 10 0
Shakspeare. By Cawden Clarke. 4 Vols. 8vo.; bound tree calf.......... 30 0
Taylor on Evidence. New edition.......... 44 0
Smith's Mercantile Law.......... 22 8
Fairbairn's Researches on Iron 12 0
Blenkarn's Architectural and Engineering Specifications 13 8
Buckle's History of Civilization. 3 Vols.......... 18 0
Morte d'Arthur.......... 2 12
Percy's Reliques.......... 3 12
Gil Blas.......... 2 12
Dufton's Practical Billiards.......... 12 0
Dictionary of Daily Wants 5 12
Enquire within upon Everything 1 12
Walsh's Domestic Medicine and Surgery.......... 8 0
Carpenter's Song Book.......... 2 0
Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence, 8vo.......... 16 0
Aurora Floyd. Parlour edition.......... 2 8
Lady Audley's Secret. Parlour edition.......... 2 8
Southgate's Many Thoughts of Many Minds 9 8
Ditto ditto ditto morocco 16 0
Moseley's Hand Book of Elementary Law—for the use of Articled Clerks.......... 5 4
Grady on Hindoo Law.......... 22 0
Robinson's Gleanings from French Gardens.......... 4 8
Royle's Materia Medica. New edition.......... 9 0
Medusa and other Tales. By author of "A week in a French Country House".......... 6 8
Box's Theory, Practice, and History of Cricket...... 2 0
Vindication of Sir Thomas Rumbold, Governor of Madras in 1778-80.......... 10 8
Cre Fydds Family Fare.......... 5 12
Milner's Gallery of Geography, or Pictorial Tour Round the World. 2 Vols. 8vo.......... 12 0
Aitken's Practice of Medicine. 2 Vols.......... 25 8
Chavasse's Advice to a Wife 1 12
Bull's Hints to Mothers 3 12
Carlyle's Manual of Freemasonry.......... 2 12
Hood's Poems.......... 5 4
Barren Honour. By author of "Sword and Gown." 1 8
Captain Macdonald. By John Lang.......... 0 12
Carry's Confession. By author of "Mattie a Stray." 1 8
The Guardian Angel.......... 1 8
The Flying Dutchman.......... 1 8
Miss Mackenzie. By Anthony Trollope.......... 1 8
Clever Criminals and their Schemes.......... 0 12
Dr. Goethe's Courtship.......... 1 8
Dicken's Sketches by Boz.......... 2 4
Who Breaks, Pays.......... 0 12
Ned Locksley, the Etonian.......... 1 8
Dennis Donne. By Annie Thomas.......... 1 8
Theo. Leigh. By Annie Thomas 1 8

THACKER VINING & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

MR. J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS,—by every Mail Steamer. J. NEUBERG.

CORN FLOUR, COCOA EPPS' HOMŒPATHIC. J. NEUBERG.

ENGLISH FLOUR—Coleman's Kiln-dried Norfolk Flour J. NEUBERG.

PORT WINE, direct from Oporto. J. NEUBERG.

OLD COGNAC. J. NEUBERG.

OLD MADEIRA. J. NEUBERG.

WINE COOLERS, WATER GOGLETS. J. NEUBERG.

CHEROOTS—Trichinopoly and Pondicherry. J. NEUBERG.

TOBACCO—Wills' best Bristol Bird's Eye.
do. Thos. Bears' Smoking Mixture, &c. J. NEUBERG.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES and CHEROOT HOLDERS. BRIAR WOOD PIPES. J. NEUBERG.

CHEROOT CASES—large and small. J. NEUBERG.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE. J. NEUBERG.

TUCKER'S PORTABLE LAMPS. J. NEUBERG.

TABLE LINEN—English and Country made. J. NEUBERG.

TRAVELLING LEATHER BAGS, &c. J. NEUBERG.

FOLDING LOOKINGGLASSES. TELESCOPE DRINKING CUPS. J. NEUBERG.

WALL PAPER, in great variety. J. NEUBERG.

MUSICAL BOXES, FANCY GOODS. J. NEUBERG.

BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE. J. NEUBERG.

SEWING MACHINES, by Wheeler and Wilson. J. NEUBERG.

LITHOGRAPHIC and PRINTING PRESSES. J. NEUBERG.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY
MUNICIPAL RECORD.

(PUBLISHED WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.)

The first two parts of the Record have now been published, and the third part is in course of preparation and will be published in a few days.

CONTENTS OF PART I.

MUNICIPAL ESTABLISHMENT.
LIST OF JUSTICES:—
European,
Native.
MANICKLALL v. THE JUSTICES.
STRIKE OF THE BUTCHERS.
MEETING OF THE BENCH:—
Municipal Funds.
Tax on Labour Carts.
Surplus of Police Fund.
Vote of Thanks to Finance Committee.
Petition of Indigo Dyers.
QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE BENCH:—
Complaint by Allee Sulaman.
Petition against the Girgaum Night Soil Depot.
Non-consumers of meat and the cost of the meat train.
A complaint in the wrong quarter.
Appointment of Auditors.
The Standing Committee.
Municipal Contracts.
The Controller of Municipal Accounts and the Excess of Expenditure during 1866, by the Commissioner.
Proceedings of the Finance Committee.
EFFICIENCY OF THE MUNICIPAL FIRE BRIGADE.
DRAFT BUILDING ACT.

CONTENTS OF PART II.

DRAFT BOMBAY BUILDING ACT, Continued.
ADDITION TO LIST OF JUSTICES.
MEETING OF THE BENCH.
The Tax on Labour Carts.
The Municipality's Contribution towards expense of the Over Bridges.
The Loan on the Security of the House Rate.
Primary Education in Bombay.
Powers of a Committee of the Bench.
Complaint from Residents of Gorupdavie.
The Salary of the Assistant Executive Engineer.
Proceedings of the Finance Committee.
Collections of Rates.
Re-Distribution of Budget Grants for 1868.
Revised Budget Estimate of Executive Engineer for 1868.
Detailed Revised Estimate of the Health Department for 1868.
Notification of Contracts.
Revised Municipal Act.
THE INDIGO DYERS AT DADUR.
SHEWSHANKER GOVINDRAM v. THE JUSTICES.
CAPTAIN LIERNUR'S PNEUMATIC SEWERAGE SYSTEM:—
Memorandum on the Disposal of Sewerage in Bombay.
Dr. Hewlett's observations on Captain Liernur's System.
Government Resolution.
Letter—The Municipal Commissioner to the Secretary to Government.
Report by Mr. McConochie on Pneumatic Sewerage.
Extract from Minutes of the Hague Town Council.
Extract from Letter from Mr. McConochie.

The third part will contain the Municipal Commissioner's Report for 1867; Tabular Statements of the Municipal Accounts; Dr. Hewlett's Annual Health Report; Mortuary Tables; Mr. Russel Aitken's Annual Report; Government Finding on the Wet Dock Question; Mr. Rawlinson's Report on the Main Drainage Scheme.

The fourth part will contain the Proceedings of some Mofussil Municipalities.

Subscriptions registered at the Bombay Gazette Office
Price Rs. 12 per annum.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom. Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the Bombay Gazette Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, Bombay Gazette Press.

Bombay Gazette Press, 1868.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.—The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.' steam packet, will be closed on TUESDAY, June the 23rd at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

CHINA MAIL.—The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang Singapore and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's steamer will be closed on FRIDAY, the 26th June, at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 10 A.M.

Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

DESPATCH OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

	Date of Departure.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
OVERLAND MAIL, ...	June 23rd.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Mauritius	,,	,,	,,
China Mail	June 26th.	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Ceylon..	,,	,,	,,
Penang	,,	,,	,,
Singapore	,,	,,	,,
Hongkong	,,	,,	,,
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.	July 10th.	,,	,,
Cape of Good Hope	,,	,,	,,
Natal	,,	,,	,,
Reunion	,,	,,	,,
St. Helena	,,	,,	,,
Muscat	4th & 17th.	Noon.	Noon.
Persian Gulf.. ..	,,	,,	,,
Bussorah	,,	,,	,,
Bagdad	,,	,,	,,
Malabar Coast & Calcutta..	1st & 15th.	,,	,,
Kurrachee	...12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.		

OVERLAND MAILS.

THE dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1868 are at present fixed as follows, China and Australia:—

Tuesday....June	23	Tuesday....Sept.	29
,, ... ,,	30	,, ...October	6
,, ...July	7	,, ... ,,	13
,, ... ,,	14	,, ... ,,	20
,, ... ,,	21	Saturday.... ,,	31
,, ... ,,	24	,, ...Nov.	7
,, ...August	4	,, ... ,,	14
,, ... ,,	11	,, ... ,,	21
,, ... ,,	18	,, ... ,,	28
,, ... ,,	25	,, ...Dec.	5
Tuesday....Sept.	1	,, ... ,,	12
,, ... ,,	8	,, ... ,,	19
,, ... ,,	15	,, ... ,,	26
,, ... ,,	22		

CHINA MAILS.

June	26	October	2
July	10	,, ...	16
,, ...	24	,, ...	30
August	7	November	13
,, ...	21	,, ...	27
September	4	December	11
September	18	,, ...	25

IN consequence of the alterations in the departure of the Mail Trains on the lines of the G. I. P. & B. B. & C. I. Railways, the following changes will take place on and after the 8th and 15th June 1868, in the hours of closing of Mails at the General Post Office.

	Ordinary Letters and Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces and Bengal	11 A. M.	12 Noon.	10 A. M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country and Madras Presidency.	12 Noon.	1 P. M.	11 A. M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	8 A. M.	....	5 P. M. of previous day.
Do. on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee Scind, Kattiawar and Kutch	6-30 A. M.	7½ A. M.	5 P. M. of previous day.
Do. in Southern Concern, i. e. for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry.	6 A. M.	....	5 P. M. of previous day.

Registered Letters and Bhanghy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A.M., and from 12 noon to 5 P.M.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION for promoting the Christian Education of European and Eurasian Children throughout the Presidency of Bombay.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Lord Bishop of Bombay, President, (ex-officio).

Hon. Sir R. Couch.	Rev. F. J. Spring.
Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs.	Rev. C. T. Wilson.
Hon. G. Foggo.	Rev. W. Maule.
C. E. Chapman, Esq.	Rev. G. C. Reynell (Hon. Sec.)
A. T. Crawford, Esq.	
H. M. Birdwood, Esq.	Rev. T. K. Weatherhead.
K. M. Chatfield, Esq.	Rev. C. Gilder.

Ven. Archdeacon Leigh-Lye.

The Board makes grants to Schools at Byculla, Colaba, and Mazagon, and two Schools at Poona. Total amount of grants Rs. 620 a month. Aggregate attendance at Schools 255.

The Board has also agreed to assist in the establishment of a School at Punchgunny for the Children of Military Pensioners.

To enable the Board to continue and extend its operations, Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. They will be received by REV. G. C. REYNELL, Chaplain of Byculla, or may be paid on application to MR. F. VALLADARES

G. C. REYNELL,
Bombay, 4th April 1868. Honorary Secretary.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1868.

IF the interpretation put by the Manager of Reuter's Company here on the mangled telegraphic message of the 12th to the effect that Sir Stafford Northcote had requested (the Government of India, we presume) to take immediate steps to have the Bombay Agency of the Bank of Bengal withdrawn, is correct, the Secretary of State has apparently committed himself to this step in consequence of imperfect knowledge as to the functions of the Agency here, and under the pressure also of the misrepresentations which have been foisted upon the English public through various channels. It will probably be found that, as "signing a promissory note is generally easier far than afterwards paying it" it will be a much simpler measure to take these "immediate steps" for the expulsion of the Bombay Agency of the Bengal Bank, than to carry them into effect. In the first place we believe Sir Stafford Northcote, under the Charter of the Bank of Bengal, has no power to interfere with the establishment of business agencies or branch banks; the right of sanctioning the formation of these being expressly vested in the "Governor General of India in Council," so that any instructions from the Secretary of State regarding the Bombay Agency are a usurpation of the Governor General's prerogative. We do not imagine, however, that Sir John Lawrence will be anything else but readily compliant with the Secretary of State's wishes, and we have no doubt that he will meekly execute the same. And hereupon the point arises, whether Sir John Lawrence, having once sanctioned the opening of a business agency in Bombay, has himself any power to order it to be closed. The Charter gives him in Council right to sanction the formation of these "at such places as" the directors "may deem advantageous to the interests of the Bank," and there his power in the matter seems to end. We do not find that he has power to order the directors to shut up a branch or agency once sanctioned, and the terms of the Charter are the terms of the bargain between the parties. The only legal way as it seems to us in which the Governor General can compel the Bank of Bengal to close its Bombay Agency is to pass through the Viceregal Legislative Council an Act "amending" the Bank's Charter, (which Act, however, the great body of the commercial public of Bombay will regard in any light but that of an amendment) and giving the Governor General in Council power to order the extinction of any branch or agency which Government may think should be closed. But this would be an interference with the Bank's business, which would be intolerable. The Legislature when framing the Act avoided taking upon themselves the responsibility of interfering with established branches, and merely reserved to themselves the bare prior right of putting a veto upon them before they were opened. The branch or agency being once sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, the continuance of the branch or agency after the same is opened was regarded as a purely administrative question to be determined by the directors, who will no doubt be guided by the ordinary commercial considerations of profit and loss. That the spirit of the Bengal Bank Charter Act does not contemplate that the operations of the Bank shall be confined to the Bengal Presidency or to neutral territories is easily demonstrable. There is no restriction in the Charter, either express or implied; the establishment of branches in the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras is even contemplated in the agreement between the Bank and Government in 1866, because it is there stated that the Bank of Bengal shall have the preference of acting as Government Bankers at any of its sanctioned branches in British India excepting those branches which are in towns or places subject to the control of the Governments of Bombay and Madras. Nothing can be clearer than this, which means that the Bank of Bengal with the consent of the Government of India may plant branches anywhere, but that in Bombay and Madras, Government will prefer dealing with the local Presidency Banks. Again, had it been intended to confine the Bank of Bengal to Bengal and neutral territories, what was the use of the Charter Act under which the Bank is constituted giving the directors power to buy up "any other bank" "whose capital is divided into shares" within "Her Majesty's Indian territories?" The Bank of Bengal for that matter has, under the 37th clause of its Charter, to which we are here referring, power to buy up the old Bank of Bombay and the new one also, and it thus becomes preposterous to speak of the establishment of an agency here as a violation of the Bengal Bank Charter. The most effective and amusing answer which Mr. Dickson could return to the discontented shareholders of the new Bank of Bombay would be a proposal to buy up their institution altogether. As we understand that the Government business is secured to the Bank till 1874 under a mutual agreement, Government cannot coerce the Bank by a threat of an immediate severance of its connection with the Bank. The Bank being thus fortified will not leave Bombay without a desperate struggle, and as in a very few months Sir Stafford Northcote will be out of office, and different ideas may, peradventure, reign in the India House, the struggle will probably outlast his tenure of office. We have not here adverted to the commercial aspects of the question; but we may remark it does not follow that if the Bank of Bengal is expelled from Bombay the new Bombay Bank will fall heir to its large agency business.

MUCH has been done of late years to improve the education of the rank and file, the candidates for Commissions, Staff Officers, and a limited section of Artillery officers; no serious attempt has, however, been made to increase the professional acquirements of the ordinary regimental officer. Surely this is a very great oversight on the part of the military authorities. It is undoubtedly very desirable that the rank and file should be able to read and write, that the newly joined Ensign should not be worse educated than his brother in civil life, that Staff Officers should have an inkling of the art of conducting a reconnoissance of military law, military administration, and of military history; that the Artillery should be able to furnish officers competent to undertake the duties of the various manufacturing departments connected with the army; still when all that has been effected the result is miserably small. The examination of candidates for commissions shows that the successful candidate is capable of learning, but it scarcely proves that he has learnt much. The officers who have passed the special course will no doubt render good service to the country in the manufacturing departments, but can scarcely be said to have gained any very great acquaintance with the art of war generally. We have then the passed Staff College Officers who, in comparison with their comrades, may fairly be considered as accomplished officers, though the system under which they are trained tends to stifle original talent, and the most distinguished students are generally hardworking men with retentive memories but mediocre abilities. Still, admitting the system and results to be as perfect as could be expected, the fifteen officers who annually pass out, and most of whom are appointed to the Staff, can introduce but a very small amount of leaven into the ranks of the ordinary regimental officers. Now, any of the latter may attain to the rank of General, and as a matter of fact the large majority of important commands will fall to their lot. It is therefore, of the utmost consequence that they should possess some knowledge of the broader principles of the art of war. As it is those who enter the service with some knowledge of this subject soon lose it, while those who on commencing their career knowing nothing are taught nothing in the course of it. We may be told that there are now examinations to test an officer's fitness for promotion to the ranks of Lieutenant and Captain. To this we would reply that such examinations are little more than farces, that the subjects in which a candidate is examined, with the exception of rudimentary knowledge of field fortification and reconnoissance, relate entirely to regimental duty and economy. Further, the examiners themselves are seldom picked men, and frequently know less than the candidate himself. Not many days ago, an Ensign in a European infantry regiment was examined for his Lieutenantcy by a board consisting of an old Artillery Colonel, a Captain of Artillery, and an officer of Native Cavalry. It would be superfluous to comment on the composition of this board. The fact, therefore, remains that the mass of our regimental officers are ignorant of all save the most elementary and routine duties of their profession, and are utterly unacquainted with the art of handling any larger body of troops than a regiment, of tactics, strategy, the general operations of a siege, military administration and organization, or, in short, of the art of war taken in its higher sense. Nor is this ignorance much to be wondered at. In the first place, most officers look on the army as a mere occupation, or, at best, a trade, and very rarely regard it as a profession demanding thought, study, and preparation. In the second place, officers when asked why they do not qualify themselves in their youth for high command, reply "cui bono, I may perhaps never attain to exalted rank: nothing a Subaltern or Captain can do will procure him any advantage."

It is useless to repeat to them Sir Charles Napier's advice on the subject of study, and to remind them that when they do attain high command they will not then have leisure to study their profession, and that, therefore, they ought to fit themselves for their opportunity beforehand, so that when it comes it may not find them wanting. The prospect is so very remote, the chance so small, that practically the young officer's conduct is not affected by it. In the third place, however desirous of studying his profession, the regimental officer stationed in India or some other remote military dependency, meets with difficulties which it requires no small amount of energy to overcome. Up to within the last few years there were scarcely any books on military subjects written in the English language. In this respect a great improvement has now taken place. Some works have been translated into English; Macdougall's Elements of War facilitate the acquisition of the elements of the art of war, while Col. Hamley's valuable work is a military library in itself. Still, though the task of acquiring a knowledge of the higher branches of the profession has been rendered much easier, a great deal yet remains to be done. A lecture is much more attractive, and to a beginner more instructive, than a book, and many a man who had not at first sufficient energy to purchase a military library has been tempted by an interesting lecture to take up the study in earnest. Moreover, lectures give rise to discussions, discussions to enquiry, and enquiry to the elucidation of disputed points, and the production of new ideas. With the exception of the Staff and Cadet Colleges, a few lectures at the Artillery Institution at Woolwich, and at the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, the officers of the army have had few, if any, opportunities of attending military lectures. In this country they have had none at all. Military lecturers are therefore one of the most urgent military wants of the day. Feeling as we do on this subject, we hail with pleasure the announcement contained in a recent number of the Pall Mall Gazette that Sir William Mansfield is favourable to the institution in every regiment of Captains Instructors. Such an extensive measure of reform will, we fear, demand time for its digestion by the Horse Guards and War Office. Moreover, there are not, at present, we imagine, a sufficient number of officers qualified for the post. The public will naturally look to the Staff College to afford competent persons for this duty. That institution, however, is only in its infancy, and excluding those of its graduates who are dead, who have left the service, have attained the rank of Field Officer and who hold Staff appointments, there cannot be above 20 or 30 officers available for the purpose. Without, however, waiting for tardy elaboration by the home authorities of so extensive a scheme as that alluded to, and notwithstanding the small number of officers disposable, Sir William Mansfield has an excellent opportunity of, in concurrence with the Government of India, initiating the movement in this country. The experiment need not be on a great or costly scale. There are in the Bengal Presidency some eight or ten passed Staff College officers, and almost as many more in the rest of India. To these might be added, perhaps, some dozen other officers who have made military history and administration their special study. These officers either are, or might easily be, transferred to the large military stations and be, appointed Station Military Lecturers. They might at first be required to give lectures only during the hot season, when there is little duty going on, and when the want of occupation is most sorely felt. A lecture once a fortnight during the six hot months (no lecture to exceed an hour or an hour and a half) would easily be prepared by the lecturers, and would be no great tax on the patience of their audiences. Graduates of the Staff College who held appointments on the Staff out here could, without detriment to their departmental duties, undertake this task, for their office work is comparatively light during the hot months, while their out-of-door work is even lighter. Moreover, the occupation would be regarded by most of them both as a relaxation from their routine labours, and as a means of keeping up knowledge which otherwise is in some danger of gradually fading away. We now come to the question of remuneration, but we do not think that any serious difficulties in that respect are to be overcome. A special allowance of, say, Rs. 200 a month during the lecturing season would be a sufficient remuneration for, what most would consider, a labour of love. This, supposing that lecturers were appointed at thirty large stations, would only amount to Rs. 36,000 a year,—truly an insignificant sum when the vast benefits to be derived from such a measure is considered! One great obstacle would be met with in the want of proper books and maps, but this obstacle can easily be surmounted. Let Government provide each station, at which it is decided to hold lectures, with a well-chosen military library, intended for the benefit of all when not required by the lecturer. For all practical purposes this library need be neither large nor costly, and, if judiciously selected, we do not doubt but that each library might be supplied at a cost of about Rs. 3,000. The only addition to this original expense would be a small sum for a librarian—or the lecturer might be the librarian himself—and say Rs. 200 per library per annum to pay for rebinding and for the purchase of an occasional new work. Thus, the original cost for all India would be only for thirty stations, Rs. 90,000. The annual cost would be Rs. 36,000 for salary of lecturers; Rs. 6,000 for keeping up the libraries; total annual cost Rs. 42,000, or less than half the cost of the Viceroy's Body Guard, the expenses of which useless corps might be most beneficially reduced by that amount for such a purpose. We have thus shown that the scheme is desirable, feasible, and cheap, and Sir William Mansfield would, by inaugurating it, establish an enduring monument of his career as Commander-in-Chief

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY is to hold a levée at the Council Hall, Poona, at 12 o'clock on the 23rd instant.

WE learn that the 93rd Highlanders go home in the cold season of 1869-70 and that the 103rd Regiment goes home in the cold season of 1871-72.

THE *Pioneer* states that Coloner Cooper, of the Bombay Engineers, died at Simla on the 16th, of abscess of the liver.

BRIGADIER General Lorento and Lieut Col. Count Mirasol, who arrived by the mail steamer on Friday, are officers of the Spanish army, who accompanied the Abyssinian expedition.

AT the instance of the local Government, the Supreme Government has sanctioned an additional grant of Rs. 25,000 for the current year, 1867-68, and of Rs. 30,000 for 1868-69, on account of Government contributions to the Bombay Municipality.—*Indian Daily News.*

ON the recommendation of the Government of Bombay, the Supreme Government, we understand, has sanctioned the grant of some additional stipends for the students of the vernacular class, attached to the Grant Medical College in that presidency, as proposed by the Council of that institution.—*Id.*

WE are informed (says the *Indian Daily News* of the 16th) that application was yesterday made at the Police Court for warrants against certain native bazaar dealers, who, it would appear, have practiced an extensive fraud upon the Oriental Bank. It would seem that some time ago these dealers effected a heavy loan with the Bank on the security of 200 and odd cases of piece-goods, the bonded warehouse warrant for which was handed over for custody to the Bank. The loan not having been repaid, the Bank recently proceeded to sell the goods, but upon the cases being opened they were found to contain nothing but gunny cloths very carefully stowed away. The cases were cleverly packed and to all outward appearance perfect, so much so as to deceive even the practised eye of the bonded warehouse authorities.

ACCORDING to the *Englishman* "the Government of Bombay has been asked to enquire into the truth of some complaints preferred against the rule of the Gaekwar by certain of the residents of Baroda." If this refers to some action on the part of the Supreme Government, we are glad to hear it. It comes very late, however.

THE Parsee girl, who not long ago eloped hence with an "Apollo Belvidere" of a Purdesee servant, has been ferreted out and brought back. The amorous pair had gone towards Nagpore. Nothing, however, it is said, is known about the Purdesee, who, doubtless, having an intuitive inkling of the pursuit after them, wisely dropped the bride by the way and continued his own flight to regions beyond the *red* lines of demarcation which separate the Queen's from the Nizam's territories, where he, perhaps, hopes to be safe from the clutches of the avenging Nemesis.—*Bombay correspondent of the Jubbulpore Chronicle.*

ASSISTANT SURGEON A. S. JAYAKAR, L. M., the first Hindu of the Bombay Medical Service, has just returned from England. A correspondent in Calcutta writes us: "One of the converts of the Free Church Mission, Kalee Pudo Goopto, after gaining signal honours at the Medical College, has gone home to compete for an appointment in the regular medical service. Dr. Chevers, the principal of the College, speaks of him in the highest terms, and expects he will, as a matter of course, succeed. There are already four Christian natives in the Covenanted Medical Service, and I believe there are no other natives in it." (Mr. Jayaker is, we presume, an exception to this remark.) "Gradually, educated Christians are working their way into positions of influence under Government."—*Bombay Guardian.*

DURING the past week (says the "Bombay Catholic Examiner" of Saturday) the Rev. Father Goffinet, S. J., on his return from the Abyssinian expedition, has been on a visit to His Lordship Bishop Meurin, at the Fort Chapel. The Rev. Father is a Belgian, and belongs to the community of Jesuit Fathers from Belgium who have charge of the Calcutta Vicariate, under Archbishop Steins. The Father marched with H. M.'s 33rd Regt. from Senafe to the walls of Magdala itself, and for seven hours protected the chapel in the fort from all sacrilegious hands. He speaks most highly of the courteous, nay brotherly, treatment he received throughout the campaign from the Commander-in-Chief and all the Generals and officers with whom he came in contact. He has presented His Lordship the Bishop with some illuminated devotional manuscripts which he picked up in Abyssinia. He left for Calcutta yesterday evening, via Nagpore.

BABOO K. C. BOSE writes to the *Jubbulpore Chronicle* abusing us for a few remarks we made on some recent proceedings of the Jubbulpore Literary and Debating Society. The following passage affords us some little satisfaction, though we still think our inference was a just one. The inference was not, however, that the phrases "conveyed," but that they were meant to "convey," the description mentioned:—"Your contemporary infers that the phrases quoted by him from Mr. Banerjea's essay, 'convey a description of the character of English members of the Indian Civil Service.' I have Mr. Banerjea's authority to say that they do nothing of the kind, he never meant anything so sweeping. It is true that an English gentleman is the model of a gentleman. But your contemporary is not surely fool-hardy enough to say that the mere fact of one's being an Englishman, and having passed a competitive examination, constitutes gentlemanship!"

WE have much pleasure (says the *Bombay Guardian*) in announcing the completion of the new Mowkee Moolla viaduct on the Bhore Ghaut, and the restoration of direct communication with Poona. Our readers will be interested in the following communication from our friend, Mr. A R. Terry, the Engineer to whom we owe (under Providence) the accomplishment of this important work:

"It may interest some of your readers to know that the last of the girders of the Mowkee Moolla viaduct, on the Bhore Ghaut incline of the G. I. P. Railway, has this day (18th June) been safely transferred from the platform on which it was built, to its permanent bed on the masonry, a lift of 63 feet, and that the line across this unfortunate gap will be fit again for traffic about the end of this month, which is less than a twelvemonth after the fall of the old bridge. I subjoin a few details of the girders employed. The length is 202 feet between the outer piers, perpendicular depth 20 feet; they weigh together 800 tons. To four of them a completed portion of the platform was attached and raised with them, the whole, that is, each girder and platform, weighing about 112 tons; the other four were lifted singly, and weighed each 88 tons. The hoisting machine, which rested on powerful scaffolding on the top of the masonry, was on the hydraulic principle—the pump worked by 60 men. The speed of actual lift averaged, including the stoppages for lifting the links of the chain, 10 feet an hour. The operations were commenced on the 1st instant. It took about five days to shift the machinery from one span to the other, and much of the time was lost through the very heavy rains we have experienced here since the beginning of the month."

THE *Madras Athenæum*, writing on the subject of the Bombay Bank Commission, expresses the opinion "that no person connected with the Western Presidency should have a seat in the Commission." The "chief defect" of the Commission it considers to be "that none of the three members have had any practical experience in banking and mercantile affairs, to qualify them for the work of unravelling the tangled skein of accounts which they have to deal with." According to this, our contemporary seems to wish a Commission composed of Bank [illegible] treasurers. But we do not see any [illegible] suppose that, because none of the members of the Commission are practical bankers, they [illegible] be able to distinguish between a proper [illegible] improper—a wise and a foolish—banking transaction. In regard to Mr. Maxwell Melvill the "Athenæum" says—"we are unacquainted with his specific recommendations;" and if that is the case it should not have added as it does—"there seems no reason to suppose that he is a greater adept in matters of that kind than the general run of Indian civilians." Our contemporary convicts himself of unfairness. "The Commission," it is added, "certainly ought to have had placed on its list some able and experienced man, conversant with banking and commerce, and of course unconnected with Bombay; or still better, a practised accountant from home, who would have been well worth his heavy charges, if the Secretary of State really wishes to rip up the whole of the late Bank's nefarious transactions and expose the guilty, as he appears to do, judging by his instructions to the Supreme Government. Even now, an accountant or some other competent party should be added, as secretary to the Commission, which has, we presume, the power of appointing such ministerial officers as may seem necessary." The *Athenæum* remarks that the provision by which the [illegible] of witnesses from any part of British India is rendered compulsory, does not, apparently, apply to those resident in native states; and it adds that it is "at a loss to comprehend why the exception is made, since persons with stricken consciences are very likely to levant now danger threatens."

THE Madras Government have received a despatch from Sir Robert Napier from Camp Adabaga, Abyssinia, requesting that on the arrival of the 25th Regiment in that Presidency, arrangements may be made to locate them at a healthy station, owing to the hard and severe work they underwent during the late campaign.—*Madras Times.*

A PRIVATE letter from Zoulla informs us (writes the *Pioneer*) that, owing to hard work and exposure, nearly the whole of the survey party in Abyssinia have been placed "hors de combat." Lieutenant Carter, R. E., who was in charge of the party, has been sent home on medical certificate. His exertions to keep pace with Sir Robert Napier in his advance on Magdala, and yet not lose the connection of the route throughout, brought on a sort of brain-fever, which necessitated instant departure. Lieutenant Dummler, also of the survey, was struck down by the sun on the 30th May, at 8 o'clock in the morning, but we are glad to say he was doing well when our correspondent wrote on the following day. Lieutenant Holdich has also suffered very severely from fever, and will have to leave for England. Indeed, we believe Colonel Walker has recommended that the entire party should be sent home, so that in all probability they will have the pleasure of going to London instead of Mussoorie to recover from the fatigues of the campaign.

FRESH complications (says the *Englishman*) seem likely to arise in Central Asia, all tending to confirm the position which recent events have given the Russians. The Meer of Shehr-i-Subz, the birth-place of Timoorleng, desirous of taking advantage of the quarrel between the Russians and the Bokhariots, ordered a levy *en masse* and marched on Samarcand with a force, reported to amount to 40,000 horsemen and footmen. Should this rumour prove true, we shall probably hear in a few weeks of Shehr-i-Subz having been occupied by a Russian brigade.

PUBLIC opinion in Russia (says the *Pioneer*) is not unanimous in favour of annexation in Central Asia. The *Moskva* has some very severe remarks on the conduct of certain military commanders (notably of Colonel Abramoff) who are accused of provoking hostilities on the part of the inhabitants in order to make an opportunity of distinction for themselves in repressing them.

WE learn from the *Jubbulpore Chronicle* that Colonel Ponsonby, of Her Majesty's 2-12th Regiment, died on Tuesday last. The Colonel was ill for only a couple of days previous to his decease, and although at one time it was thought he would recover, the hope does not appear to have been entertained by the Colonel himself. It is said that the gallant officer got soaked with rain on his way home after visiting one of the cholera camps, a duty which he regularly performed up to the time of being struck down by the disease himself. The following is a brief account of the Colonel's military services:—Lieutenant Colonel Arthur Edward Valette Ponsonby served with 43rd Lt. Infantry in the Kaffir War of 1851-53 (medal) including the battle of Berea. He served in the Crimea as Aide-de-Camp to Sir George Brown during the expedition to Kertch, attack of 18th June, and as Aide-de-Camp to Sir William Codrington on the 8th September and fall of Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Sardinian and Turkish medals, and 5th class of the Medjidie).

ACCORDING to the *Mofussilite* Major Holland has been appointed to revise the Code of Military Regulations.

RECENT letters from Simla state that Mr. E H. Lushington is still suffering from severe indisposition.—*Englishman.*

THE *Mofussilite* is somewhat hard upon Sir Donald McLeod. "For the first time," it says, "in the annals of British India, a Lieutenant Governor has been sued in a Court within his own province for debt. The question therefore for the Viceroy to decide, and that speedily, is, whether it is consistent with the high position of the Lieutenant Governor, and the honour of the British Government, that Sir Donald McLeod should continue to rule this province. We have no wish to be hard on Sir Donald, especially as we believe he has been victimized. On the contrary, we deeply sympathise with him, for 'a fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind.' But yet the fact is there made gloriously public, that the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab has been sued in one of the Courts in the Punjab for about two lacs of rupees. If, as we are informed, the debt was incurred previous to Sir Donald's appointment to the office of Lieutenant Governor, and was in existence when he was appointed, we think we are justified in doubting if he acted well in accepting the appointment, except he had communicated to the Government of India, and the Secretary of State, the position in which he stood; and the latter had waived the disability under which he, Sir Donald, laboured. If the communication had not been made, Sir Donald has not acted with the candour which he owed to the public and to the Supreme Government. To the native mind the spectacle of the Lieutenant Governor being a defendant, in a subordinate Court, for money, will be derogatory to the high position which a Governor is always supposed to maintain. Many a native gentleman, rather than figure as a defendant for money, even though victimized, would pay the uttermost farthing and a different line of conduct by a Lieutenant Governor, will appear to them disgraceful. What will Sir John Lawrence do in the matter?"

THE *Punjab Government Gazette* notifies that "the following measures for improving the position and prospects of native officials employed in the Punjab and its dependencies have received the sanction of the Government of India, subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State:—

I.—The number of Assistant Commissioners in this Province shall gradually be reduced from 58 (effective) to 48 (effective), and the number of Extra Assistant Commissioners be gradually increased by ten and divided into the following classes and grades:—

First class.—1st grade, 3, on Rs. 800 per mensem. 2nd grade, 4, on Rs. 700 per mensem. 3rd grade, 6, on Rs. 600 per mensem.

Second do.—1st grade, 7, on Rs. 500 per mensem. 2nd grade, 10, on Rs. 400 per mensem.

Third do.—1st grade, 16, on Rs 300 per mensem. 2nd grade, 20, on Rs. 250 per mensem.

Accordingly, on the occurrence of vacancies amongst Assistant Commissioners, measures will be taken for adding to the number of Extra Assistant Commissioners, and gradually completing the several classes and grades up to the above standard.

II.—Natives are hereby declared eligible (if duly qualified by position, character, and attainments) for the undermentioned appointments:—

Small Cause Court Judgeship of Hoshiarpore.
Small Cause Court Judgeship of Peshawur.

III.—Natives duly qualified by position, character, and attainments, are further declared eligible for appointment in special cases to the rank and emolument of Assistant Commissioners."

THE *Madras Times* says—"The extensive damage that has been done to the Madras screw pile pier, by so small a vessel as the 'Saint Bernard,' has had this one good result that it has settled once for all the speculations that have been rife regarding the capacity for mischief on such a structure, possessed by an average merchantman. The builder of the pier was wont very warmly to express his conviction that a vessel brought, as was the 'Saint Bernard,' in contact with it, would most assuredly come to utter grief, and leave the pier as firm as a rock. But if such a vessel, during half a gale of wind, cleared away a hun-

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

dred and fifty feet from the centre of the structure, it is fair to assume that the injury that might be wrought by a vessel thrice her size during a whole gale would be little short of its annihilation. The "Times" considers the Marine Department showed great incapacity during the stranding of the "St. Bernard," and thinks that a reformed pier administration, as well as a repaired pier, is wanted. It is roughly and moderately computed that one way and another the pier cannot be restored for less than two lakhs of rupees, or one-sixth of the original cost of the whole structure, an expenditure that will far more than swamp the reserve of a lakh which the port dues now show. The trade of the port appears likely to suffer great inconvenience till the repair is completed, as it had adapted itself to the existence of the pier, and there is a difficulty now in getting qualified boatmen—for qualifications are needed on such a surf as that at Madras. The Government, it is said, have telegraphed for the materials required in the reconstruction of the pier.

The discussion of the New Leave Rules occupied the Supreme Council during no less than seven hours on the 15th, when further modifications were decided on. The Rules thus altered are to be re-submitted for final approval to-day.—*Pioneer, 17th inst.*

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces was to leave Allahabad on the 17th for Nynee Tal.

The water-spans of the railway bridge over the Jumna, between Seharunpore and Umballa, have just been completed in the nick of time before the commencement of the floods. If this had not happened, it is most probable that a season's delay would have taken place in opening that section of the Delhi Railway. Another important railway bridge over the river Hindun is also in a very forward state. Too much praise cannot be given to Mr. Marillier and his staff for their unceasing efforts in carrying out these most important engineering structures at this end of the line.—*Mofussilite.*

We hear (says the *Indian Daily News*) that a proposal has lately been made to augment the salaries of the Under-Secretaries to the Government of India in the Foreign and Home Departments from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000 a month.

On the proposition of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Provinces, and on the recommendation of the Government of Bengal, the Supreme Government has sanctioned the establishment of four Model Vernacular Schools in East Mymensing.—*Indian Daily News.*

The question as to the propriety or necessity of prohibiting the native quacks or *koobeerajes* from practising in Calcutta, with the exception of those who would obtain certificates from the Council of the Medical College, has, it appears, received the attention of several medical officers. At a recent meeting of some medical men in the public service, the question was argued, in which the gentlemen present were of opinion that the quacks should be prohibited from practising. The president of the committee alone was opposed to the measure, on the ground that there are still many natives of this city as well as Hindoo ladies who have implicit faith in the native physicians, and that it would really be a great hardship to those practitioners if they were at once prohibited from practising.—*Id.*

It is (says the *Englishman*) many years since, according to the oldest inhabitant, the rains came in so early or so heavily. Up to the end of May nearly twice as much rain had fallen as fell in the same period of last year. This made the month comparatively cool and pleasant, the temperature only reaching a maximum ten degrees below the highest point of last year. Hot weather, properly speaking, we have had none this year. The cool and showery May was of the greatest assistance to the crops. Planters anticipated a bumper season of indigo, and ryots an unexampled rice harvest. A few showers at the beginning of the month were looked for as necessary to prepare the crops for the fortnight of excessive heat which usually precedes the rains. The showers came, but only as the precursor of a fall of rain which lasted, with but slight intermissions, from the 6th instant up to last evening when the weather seemed to break. So heavy and continuous a down-pour has not been known for many years. Its effects on the crops will, it is feared, prove most disastrous. At the Sandheads and along the coast the weather has been rough and stormy.

The question of a railway to Darjeeling is likely to remain somewhat longer in abeyance. The Secretary of State has declined to come to a decision as to the advisability of guaranteeing the extension of the Eastern Bengal Railway to the foot of the hills, pending a further report on the whole subject. This report was called for in January last.—*Englishman.*

The consecration of the Roman Catholic Bishops Elect of the Vicariates of Patna (the Rt. Rev. Dr. Anthony Tosi) and of Agra (the Rt. Rev. Dr. Louis Jacopi) will take place at the Cathedral at Agra on the 28th of the current month. The ceremony of consecration will be performed by Archbishop Steins of Calcutta, who is expected to arrive in Allahabad on the morning of Friday, the 26th.—*Pioneer.*

The *Madras Times* in mentioning that Mr George Duncan, of the Government Norma School, has been appointed Secretary to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination, vice Mr. Grose, c. s., resigned, says this is the first time that this appointment has been given to an outsider,—to an Uncovenanted Civil Servant, but that Lord Napier has exercised a wise discretion in nominating to it a gentleman whose educational and literary qualifications are of the highest order.

The Madras Chamber of Commerce having recently suggested to Government that a mixed committee should be appointed to inquire into the working of the pier and the operation of the Boat Act, the Government have acted on the suggestion and appointed the following gentlemen to serve on the committee:—Mr. J. J. Franklin, Colonel J. Carpendale, and Mr. H. D. E. Dalrymple. The Chamber of Commerce and the Trade Association will each nominate a member to serve on the committee, of which Mr. Franklin is to be the President. Unfortunately, since the committee was appointed, the pier has been partially destroyed, but the committee will doubtless report upon the working of the Boat Act.—*Madras Times.*

The *Age* of Melbourne says—"The proposal to erect an Alfred Hospital has been most successfully launched. The list of the general committee, which includes almost every name of note in the colony, has been published. The subscription list already amounts to upwards of £4,000, and in the course of a few days will doubtless be greatly increased."

We (the *Pioneer*) have received a letter from Neuchwang (which place will be found in Keith Johnston's Map of China, near the coast in the Gulf of Leao-Tong, far beyond and to the north-east of the Great Wall), calculated to make some of our keener Nimrods take ship at once for the Corea. Neuchwang is close to the Imperial hunting-grounds, which abound in the noblest kinds of game. Though the climate during a great part of the year is intensely cold, tigers are very numerous, and as large as the finest "Bengal Royals"—measuring from 8 to 10 feet to the root (not tip) of the tail. There are bears (of three sorts) in delightful and dangerous profusion, not to mention panthers, innumerable deer, &c. None but mandarins are permitted to frequent the Imperial reserves, and they are for the most part too timid to use their privilege.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, 20th June.

		Per Candy.
Oomrawuttee, Akote	New	230 to 232
Broach		225 to 228
Dhollera, Bhownuggur		238 to 240
Veravul		210 to 220
Vingorla		228 to 230
Dharwar Sawginned		240 to 242
Khandeish, Barsee		225 to 228
Ready Sales		500 Candies.
For delivery		"

Market dull.

LATEST NEWS.

(By Indian Telegraph.)

Arrived steamer "Emeu" from Hongkong 30th May and Singapore 6th June. The rebels have retired from Tientsin; great uncertainty prevails as to their intentions. Consuls Winchester and Medhurst have visited Chun Krong to report on the advisability of closing that port. Two detrichments (detachments) of the Madras regiments arrived at Hongkong.

MILITARY LETTER.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

LONDON, 29th May.

Derby week is not likely to be prolific of military news; and it is not. "Blue Gown" and "Lady Elizabeth," the Marquis and Sir Joseph Hawley attract far more attention everywhere than anything military. Nevertheless there are a few facts which will interest some of your readers. Mr. Turquand, the 22nd of May having passed, and the young man also having got through his examination, will probably be gazetted to-night. He had the luxury of being on guard at St. James's on the Derby day. The mystery of the Horse Guard's proceedings is now fully explained. The public has been semi-officially informed, through the pages of the *Army and Navy Gazette* that the Duke of Cambridge consulted Colonel Dudley Carleton, asking him whether the officers would prefer that the vacancy should be kept open until Mr. Turquand was qualified, or that an officer should be brought in from another regiment. Thus requested to state whether the Commander-in-Chief should, or should not obey the Queen's regulations, Colonel Carleton, of course, said that they should like His Royal Highness to break the regulations and keep the promotion for the young man. This is one of the most remarkable cases of breach of trust that has ever occurred in a small way. How does the Duke expect discipline to be preserved when he sets such a bad example? A guardsman, Colonel Maitland, has got the post of Major of Chelsea Hospital, vacant by the death of Colonel Sir John Wilson; and Colonel K. D. Mackenzie, Robert Pratt, and R. J. Eagar have the distinguished service pensions.

Not the least interesting incident to many will be the report of the select committee on the Army Reserve Fund, just issued, a resume of which I append. The committee was re-appointed in February, and from the evidence taken it appers that the fund was established on its present basis in 1850, by the then Secretary at War—not Minister of War but the old Parliamentary Secretary, who looked after the monies and managed the finance of the army. Since 1850, it seems, no balances have been paid over to any public account, and until 1860 no return in regard to the fund was rendered to Parliament. The present position of the fund may be gathered from the account for the year 1867, presented on the 13th of February last. Including a balance from 1866 of £5,357 the total receipt for the year was £162,547 5s. The expenditure was £78,531 18s. 4d.; the balance, £84,015 6s. 8d., being invested in Exchequer Bills to the extent of £65,000. The resources from which this fund is fed are the sales, in certain cases, of commission in succession to officers retiring on full pay; the differences between the purchasing price of certain other commissions, and the amounts which the sellers are entitled to receive, as in the case of an officer who has not served for twenty years; the difference between the value of full pay and half-pay commissions paid by officers who have received that amount on going to half-pay; and the sales, in certain cases, of first commissions. The charges borne by the fund, are, like the receipts, of various kinds. First, there is the allowance granted to officers retiring on half-pay, who have been permitted to compound that half-pay for a sum equivalent (in the case of an officer of the line) to the regulation prices of the commissions of the rank from which they retired, less the difference received between full and half-pay. These sales of half-pay commissions, however, are only permitted when there is a large balance on the reserve fund. Then there are the cavalry officers who, having entered previously to 1860, are entitled, on retirement, to receive from the fund the difference between the old and new regulation prices of their commissions. In the cases, too, of Yeomen of the Guard, Gentlemen-at-Arms, and the Military Train, which, since 1861, have all been converted from purchase into non-purchase corps, "compensations to existing interests" have been granted out of this fund; and from it also have payments been made for the purpose of absorbing commissions which became supernumerary in consequence of reductions in the regimental establishments; but these charges were in excess of the receipts of the fund, and the balance has been mainly provided by the sale of first commissions. "From the above statements," the committee say, "it will be evident that the receipts, and some of the payments of the fund, arise from regulations of much importance and nicety, forming links in the chain of the purchase system, which it will be impossible to deal with satisfactorily without entering upon the merits of that system. The reference to your committee being limited to an inquiry into the origin, sources, and objects of the reserve funds, they are not prepared to give an opinion as to the extent to which commissions, in succession to retiring officers, should go with or without purchase; as to the restrictions, subject to which officers, who have obtained their commissions without purchase, should be permitted to sell; or as to the system under which first commissions should be granted. It is true that the recent regulation, entitling an officer, after 25 years' service, to retire, without bringing back another from half-pay, has had the effect of increasing the flow of promotion; and the rule laid down by General Peel when Secretary of State, under which any difference exceeding £450 between the regulation price paid to a retiring officer and that received from his successor, should be applied to the grant of a first commission without purchase, confers advantages on candidates for such commissions. On the other hand, it cannot be disputed that if, to a greater extent than now, commissions, in succession to officers retiring on half-pay, were granted without purchase, advantages, at the expense of the fund, would result both to the retiring and the succeeding officers. From information received by your committee, it appears that even under the recent modification of the regulations senior officers of different ranks have been unable to obtain their promotion without purchase in succession to retiring lieutenant-colonels, although their period of service was unusually long, and gave strong claims. It appears, however, to your committee that it is beyond the scope of their inquiry to take evidence as to the sufficiency of the present flow of promotion, whether by or without purchase; or as to what proportion of first commissions should be sold. But whatever opinion may be entertained as to the transactions which have been carried on by means of the fund, your committee are of opinion that in any case, the fund itself should be wound up." The committee think that no public monies should be at the disposal of a minister (as in this case, in which the Secretary of State has power to levy charges on persons seeking commissions or promotion in the army and to apply the proceeds to public objects at his own discretion) except such as are voted by Parliament or charged on the consolidated fund. Although the reformation of the Yeomen of the Guard, the Gentlemen-at-Arms, and the Military Train has no doubt been beneficial to the public service, that consideration does not appear to the committee sufficient to warrant the application to such purposes without the authority of of Parliament of sums received from sales of commissions in other branches of the service. The committee therefore recommend that any payments which may in future be made for purposes now charged on the reserve fund should be defrayed from monies appropriated to such purposes by Parliament; and that future receipts, together with the balance at the credit of the fund, should be paid into the exchequer. They are also of opinion that any regulations for the composition of half-pay should only be made under the authority of a statute.

Marshal Niel has just issued an interesting report upon the Chassepot breach-loader. From this we learn that the new model was first given to the chasseurs of the Imperial Guard in September 1866 as an experimental weapon. As it gave satisfaction, the arm was next distributed to the rest of the Guard in March 1867. The French Government, pressed by the necessities of the case to take some breech-loader, found the chassepot the best at hand, and continued its manufacture. Large contracts were made abroad, and by the end of April 1868, the whole infantry of the French army at home and abroad had received the gun. Marshal Niel finds that it has a longer range, that it shoots more accurately, and of course can be loaded and fired more quickly than the muzzle-loader. According to a table printed in his report, the French, with the old gun, struck the target 30·8 per cent. at 200 yards, 15·8 at 400, 8·3 at 600, and missed at 800 and 1,000 yards. The practised and well-trained chasseurs of the Guards now manage to get on the target 69·8 per cent. at 200, 46·6 at 400, 36·1 at 600, 28·4 at 800, and 24·7 per cent. at 1,000 yards. The infantry of the Line, not yet much practised, make 35·6 per cent at 200, 16·2 at 400, 19·7 at 600, 14·3 at 800, and 8·2 at 1,000 yards. The infantry of the Guard are little more than a third better than the Line. The dimensions of the target are not stated. When they take aim, the soldiers fire six and seven shots per minute, and fourteen when firing at random. I do not think there is much as this target practice that need cause apprehension. Certainly 69·8 per cent. at 200 yards is not a high figure. Marshal Niel admits the existence of all those defects which I have from time to time mentioned as characteristic of the Chassepot; but he says they have been exaggerated, and are mainly remedied now. The needles break, but they have been made stronger and are easily replaced, so he says, in action. Hammers break, but they also can be replaced, and he thinks that the breakages are not greater than those of nipples in the old time. There are many mis-fires, very great escapes of gas, and the india-rubber buffer does not always act. But he asserts that the cartridges have been modified to prevent mis-fires, the breech altered to prevent the escape of gas, but that nothing has been done to the india-rubber contrivance. On the whole he is satisfied with the weapon. In order to promote good shooting he asks the Emperor to establish prize-meetings and find funds for the same.

THE BOUSTEAD AFFAIR IN ABYSSINIA.

It will be within the recollection of our readers that at the beginning of the year some of the Abyssinian correspondents referred in a mysterious kind of way to a squabble which took place between Dr. Boustead and Major Beville of the 1st Belooch Regiment at Upper Sooroo. As this took place before our special correspondent went out to that country, and as the matter was somewhat stale when the facts of the case came to his knowledge, he did not then consider it necessary to say anything about it in his letters to this journal; but as the subject has again been brought up both in Bombay and Sind, in which the facts of the case have been grossly misrepresented, we consider ourselves bound in the cause of truth and justice to lay before our readers the real facts of the case.

The Special Correspondent of the *Times of India*, in a recent letter has given a truthful outline of the case which we extract:—

"It is difficult to conceive what pleasure can be derived from reporting every trifling little incident that occurs in the interior economy of a regiment, and magnifying it into a matter of public interest and importance. Yet there are meddlesome persons whose constant object seems to be to watch for every occurrence, however trifling, which shall enable them to represent the character of those in authority in an unfair and unfavourable light. There are are no doubt some whose petty minds find such an employment congenial; but why should they not stick to the truth, seeing that in nine cases out of ten the truth would answer the purpose just as well as a fabrication, and often better. The colouring and misrepresentation so often patent in such reports, completely frustrate the aim of the writer, as they at once suggest him to be either misinformed and unscrupulous, or, which is much more likely, an interested party. A paragraph has just gone the rounds of the Indian papers purporting to give a true account of an occurrence which took place in the Belooch Regiment at Sooroo, as far back as January last! Now this is precisely one of those cases which it was the height of bad taste to notice at all, and which I should never have referred to but for the gross manner in which the facts of the case have been misrepresented, to the glorification of Dr. Boustead, the great cause of the squabble, and to the detriment of Major Beville, his commanding officer. The Major is represented as having allowed his temper, and his haste to punish the doctor, to get the better of him in an amusing and ridiculous manner, and to his own discomfiture, while the shrewd medico comes out of the *melee* with flying colours, and is made sanitary officer to the force off hand, a fine salary being granted as an alleviation for his ruthlessly wounded feelings. Now the unvarnished facts of the case bear a very different complexion. Dr. Boustead was proved to have used most ungentlemanly and improper language to an officer of his regiment (Lieutenant Beville) in the presence of two other officers wholly unconnected with the corps. For this conduct he very characteristically refused to apologise, and was very properly placed in arrest in consequence. So far from the proceedings having been forwarded to Head Quarters unsigned by Major Beville, they were never sent to Head Quarters at all, but on the facts of the case reaching the Commander-in-Chief's ears, through the Deputy Adjutant General, who was at Sooroo at the time, and who knew Dr. Boustead of old, the doctor was *removed* from the regiment, and sent back to the savoury post of sanitary officer at Zoula, under Dr. Lalor, while Major Beville was congratulated by several officers of His Excellency's Staff, on having got rid of an officer who, notwithstanding written promises to the contrary, had never ceased to be a thorn in his side ever since he joined the regiment. The peculiar circumstances attending Dr. Boustead's transfer to that regiment will be in the recollection of many, and need not be recapitulated. I say nothing about the over-stated salary of the sanitary officer; perhaps the few hundred rupees extra were thrown in to give the success the appearance of completeness, and to account for the doctor having remained quietly and comfortably at Zoula, while his regiment shared the dangers, hardships, and laurels of the front without him. Dr. Boustead has suddenly developed into a mighty elephant hunter. Unfortunately the extent of his feat, the magnitude of his danger, and his feelings on the occasion were not fully known till his own very graphic letter detailing them appeared in several papers. I am sorry to have been compelled to refer to this matter at all; but the gross injustice done to the Belooch Regiment by Dr. Boustead's indiscreet trumpeter has rendered it necessary."

In the Kurrachee *Our Paper* on the 1st May the following appeared:—

"A correspondent in Abyssinia furnishes the *Times of India* with the following amusing account of the Boustead-cum-Beville squabble.—Some time ago at the mess of the 1st Beloochees a discussion took place between Dr. Boustead and Lieutenant Beville about a certain matter, which it is unnecessary for the public to know, when the latter made a statement which the former did not consider to be true, and as it effected one of the parties present, the Doctor flatly contradicted it. This led to high words between the two gentlemen, until at last the Doctor was compelled to report young Beville to his brother, the commandant of the corps, who, after hearing both sides of the story, decided that each should apologise to the other—the Lieutenant for making an incorrect statement and the Doctor for contradicting him in the presence of others. This the latter peremptorily declined to do, whereupon the Major placed him in open arrest and formed charges against him for insubordination, disobedience of orders, &c., &c., and such was the unseemly haste in which this was done, that the document was actually despatched to Sir Robert Napier unsigned, which created no little fun at Head Quarters and throughout the force. A Brigade Major, lately one of Major Beville's own captains, had to call the gallant Major's attention to the unsigned charges, and an order was issued for Dr. Boustead's immediate release from arrest, which was accordingly done; the doctor was not even asked to make an explanation. He is now appointed sanitary officer to the force, the salary being, we believe, Rs. 1,000 per month.

"The foregoing (says the *Our Paper*) tallies exactly with what we ourselves, in common with many others in the place, have heard of the affair. If Major Beville only knew the opinion entertained by Sir Robert Napier and his Staff of his conduct in having so outraged the feelings of an officer under his command he would we feel sure regret very much having acted as he did. Our readers can judge for themselves as to whether the independent conduct of the doctor in resisting the arbitrary order of the Major had more weight with Sir Robert than the spirit which evoked the report that created such amusement among His Excellency's Staff, when we tell them that Dr. Boustead has been nominated to the most important scientific appointment in the gift of the Chief."

From the above extracts it will be seen that there is a good deal of difference in the two versions; which is the right one we hope to show, being in possession of the whole facts of the case, and believing that it is only fair to the parties concerned, and more especially to Major Beville, who has proceeded to Europe, that we should place them before the public.

In January last the 1st Beloochee Regiment, under the command of Major Beville, was at Sooroo, where one afternoon Dr. Boustead, Lieutenant Beville, and two other officers not belonging to the regiment were in the mess tent, when a conversation upon sporting matters took place, in which the Doctor asserted that he had shot four elephants and was on the look out for a lion, adding, that if he could only bag one he would be content to rest upon his laurels, as he would then have shot one of nearly every kind of wild animal. Subsequently Dr. Boustead stated that he had previously made a bet of Rs. 500 that he would shoot one elephant, whereupon one of the strangers present remarked that he had lost his wager as he had shot more than one. The Doctor replied that that would not effect the bet. Lieutenant Beville hereupon referred to a previous bet which he had made with Boustead, but before he could explain it, the Doctor interrupted him, wishing to give his own version of the story. This led to an unseemly and noisy argument between the parties interested, in which Dr. Boustead repeatedly made use of the words "that's not true." Thereupon Lieutenant Beville requested the Doctor to say no more about the matter at that time before strangers. The Doctor did not appear to be willing to do this, whereupon Lieutenant Beville said that he would have to use other means of putting an end to the discussion. Dr. Boustead then said that Lieutenant Beville could not use the means he threatened, and as he (Boustead) was the senior officer, he would place Beville in arrest. The latter officer then left the tent.

On being brought to the notice of the commanding officer that gentleman considered that it was a case, which with the evidence of the two other officers before alluded to, he was fairly competent to settle. These gentlemen both stated that Dr. Boustead had flatly contradicted a statement made by Lieutenant Beville, saying repeatedly that it was untrue. The commandant then informed them that his decision was that Dr. Boustead should express his regret to Lieutenant Beville for the flat way in which he had contradicted him, and that after this Lieutenant Beville should express his regret to Dr. Boustead for continuing a conversation which appeared to annoy him. Major Beville also reprimanded Lieutanant Beville for having, as the senior combatant officer present, allowed the conversation to continue when he saw the turn it was taking. Dr. Boustead peremptorily declined to do this, whereupon the Major pointed out to him that in his position as commanding officer it was his duty to settle such matters and his (the Doctor's) bounden duty to accept of such a decision, and by not doing so he was simply disobeying his orders. As Boustead still refused there was no other course to adopt than to place him in open arrest, directing him to perform all his medical duties. Young Beville expressed his willingness to accept the decision of his commanding officer. In order to give Dr. Boustead an opportunity of knowing the opinion of the independent witnesses in the matter, the adjutant was directed to let him know what they had stated, but this failed to have any result, save that he sent a chit to the adjutant, stating that he simply declined expressing his regret for contradicting Lieutenant Beville, because the expressions used by that officer implicated his veracity and his honour in such a manner before two perfect strangers, that he was compelled to do so, otherwise they would have left the station with a very unjust impression of his character. (The evidence of these gentlemen disproved this statement). It was pointed out to Dr. Boustead by the Major that, when men became heated in argument they are apt to forget much of what occurs, and therefore the necessity of yielding to the opinion of unbiassed witnesses

These proceedings were forwarded to the Brigadier General by Major Beville, (not to the Commander-in-Chief), who submitted for favourable consideration the necessity that appeared to him to exist for the transfer of Dr. Boustead to another regiment. Through inadvertence the papers were sent in without the signature of Major Beville. The Brigade Major returned Major Beville's letter, stating that the Brigadier General considered that the commanding officer had acted in variance with the rules of the service in placing Dr. Boustead under arrest and directing him to still perform his medical duties, observing that arrest precluded any officer from the performance of any duty whatever whilst a prisoner. And then ordered Dr. Boustead to be released from arrest; adding that he recommended both him and Lieutenant Beville, who were, in his opinion, equally to blame, to be very guarded in future in their conversation and thus avoid giving offence.

Lieutenant Beville afterwards wrote into the adjutant requesting the commanding officer to send the case on to superior authority, alleging that the two strangers present on the occasion in question distinctly stated that he was in no way to blame and that Dr. Boustead time after time flatly contradicted him and stated that what he was saying was untrue. In a few days after this the Commander-in-Chief arrived at Sooroo when Major Beville represented the case to the Adjutant General and it was determined to remove Dr. Boustead from the regiment, and accordingly he was removed and appointed sanitary officer at Zoola, certainly not to the force, and the salary so far from being one thousand rupees will probably be less than what he received from the regiment. It is not surprising that he felt deeply mortified at his removal at a time when his distinguished regiment was about to proceed to the front, but what can be said when such a gross perversion of facts should have been supplied to the press. But one opinion exists as to the author. It is incumbent upon us when such aspersions as these are thrown on an officer, who to our knowledge has repeatedly received praise from the Chief during the expedition, to enquire minutely into the case and so far, as we could ascertain, not one word of censure ever reached him in reference to this case from Head Quarters. A more vindictive and scurrilous letter than the one in question has perhaps never been penned, and we feel assured that no one will regret it more than the papers who have unwittingly afforded the means to one so unprincipled as the writer must have been in thus attempting behind his back to vilify an officer who was up in the front with his regiment and not likely to see the lying attack. If Major Beville was guilty of any partiality at all, it was against his brother, who had no reason to apologise whatever. We believe that Dr. Boustead had been treated over and over again with the greatest possible forbearance, but he had given so much trouble to his commanding officer since he had been in the corps that the Major was compelled to represent the matter to superior authority. The Doctor has earned for himself an unenviable notoriety, and has been in hot water ever since he joined the service. We cannot but remember the series of scrapes he got into here in 1861-62, when serving in the Indian Navy, the trial by naval court martial of Commander Hopkins, that officer's honourable acquittal, and the subsequent court martial on Dr. Boustead resulting in his being cashiered, and some considerable time afterwards his restoration to the service on account of some illegality in the proceedings.

BOMBAY.

The following additional passengers proceeded to Suez on Saturday, per steamer "Krishna"—Mr. Robert Green, Mr. Burgess, and Mr. Williams.

A royal salute of 21 guns was fired on Saturday afternoon in honour of the anniversary of the accession to the Throne of Her Majesty the Queen.

We understand that the High Court, Appellate Side, is shortly to be removed from its present locality to the bungalow of Mr. Pestonjee Framjee Cama, near the Gowalia Tank.

We learn that the Chief Justice has strongly recommended to Government to increase th salaries of some of the deserving officers employed in the Appellate Side of the High Court, and for this purpose a scale of salaries has been forwarded for the sanction of the authorities.

The festival of the "Sacred Heart of Jesus" was celebrated at the Roman Catholic Church of the Lady of Rosary at Mazagon last Friday evening. The sermon was preached by the Bishop, Dr. Meurin, who took for his text the words "Abyssus abyssuns invocat." We understand that the Very Reverend A. Pereira, S. J., Vicar of the Church of Rosary, defrayed the expenses of this festival, as he did last year also.

At the High Court, on Saturday, when a suit was called on before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westorpp, in which it was stated that the late Mr. Acland, attorney, had been engaged for the defence, the learned Judge took occasion to express the regret with which he had heard of the death of Mr Acland, and to speak in high terms of the abilities of the deceased gentleman. Mr Dunbar, on behalf of the bar, joined with the learned Judge in this expression of regret.

The popular excitement caused connected with the running on Epsom Downs is by no means confined to Europe. In the High Court on Saturday, Mr. Justice Westropp, in speaking of the time taken by clerks in drawing out a document, remarked that he himself would undertake to draw out such a document in two hours; but one of the legal gentlemen who was conducting the case, probably having a report of the Derby Day sport in his blue bag, could not refrain from "betting His Lordship 80 to 1 that he could not do so!" His Lordship, of course taken aback by the great odds, said he now saw that the document was larger than he had thought.

Regarding our notice in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 20th instant about a number of Government promissory notes which had been found in the public street and made over to Mr. Hingley, chief clerk of the Police Court, we now learn that twenty-three Government promissory notes were forwarded by the New Bank of Bombay to the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, for renewal, on the 19th November last. It appears that these notes were sent back from Calcutta in the beginning of this month, but the letters containing them was not delivered by the Post Office authorities to the Bank. The eighteen notes, six for one thousand rupees each and twelve for five hundred each, were made over by Mr. Hingley on Saturday last to Mr. Fraser, Deputy Secretary and Treasurer Bank of Bombay.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Emeu," Captain Macnamara, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, and the Coast. On her passage she spoke the steamers "Delhi," "Bengal," and "Sultan." The following is the list of passengers:—Mr. G. Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. Smith and 4 children, Mr. Allen, Captain and Mrs. Punchard, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas and child, Mr. and Mrs. Scott and 6 children, Mr. Barnes, Miss Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Dalziel and child, Mr. Fairfax, Mr. and Mrs. Macfee and 2 children, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Turner, Mr. E. A. Dow, Mrs. Worsley, Rev. Mr. Henkinson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. R. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Tumearne, Captain McClure, Captain, Mrs. and Master Burne, Mr. Zetland, Captain Gilmore, Mr. Kelly, and Mrs. Robinson.

Landing of the Elephants.—As already intimated, the two elephant ships the "Compta" and the "Hahnemann" have arrived in harbour. The large dry dock being at present occupied by the Indian troop transport "Euphrates," the disembarkation cannot take place there, and th same plan which was so successfully carried out at Annesley Bay is being adopted. It was decided to land the large animals at Carnac Bunder and the two vessels have been taken up the Harbour and lie off that landing place. Yesterday the "Compta" was cleared of her living freight. That lifting off their feet, which so frightened the poor animals when for the first time they were hoisted from "terra firma," was again experienced by them yesterday, and after being hoisted from the hold of the ship they were placed in one of the large barges used for conveying horses, which holds at one time about a dozen elephants. The barge was towed to the Bunder by a steam tug and once at the bunder the animals appeared to be again glad to regain their native shores and cautiously and quietly stepped off the barge and up the bunder steps to the shed. To-morrow the elephants brought by the "Hahnemann" will be disembarked.

ARRIVAL OF VESSELS FROM ABYSSINIA.

On Saturday the s. s. "City of Dublin" (bringing 3 officers, 20 men, 430 followers, 6 horses, and commissariat stores), the ship "Defiance," (with 2 officers, 268 followers, 171 mules, 2 horses, and commissariat stores), and the ship "Hippogriffe" arrived from Abyssinia. Yesterday the ships "Stay" and "Mary Ann" and the steamer "Viscount Canning" arrived, the lastnamed bringing followers.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.—20th June.

Kurrachee, 20th, 11-50 a.m.—Cable all right to Fao; Turkish line right to Constantinople; Persian line right to Tabreez; Egyptian line right. Latest dates from Great Britain via Turkey, 16th June, Russia 12th June; Egypt 18th June.

Nugger Parkur, 19th, 5-55 p.m.—Communication right by both lines.

STEAMER REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 19th, 5-40 p.m.—Steamer "Penang" arrived from Bombay with Overland Mail at 3 p.m.

Kurrachee, 20th, 12-38 p.m.—Steamer "Governor Higginson" sailed for Bombay with Overland Mails at 8 a.m.

Fao, 20th, 2 55 p.m.—Mail steamer "Kurrachee" from Busrah in sight.

Madras, 20th 4 p.m.—Mail Steamer "Bengal" from Galle anchored at 10 o'clock a.m.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Kolapore, 20th, noon.—Weather fair, wind S. W.; thermometer 83.

Carwar, 20th, 11-35 a.m.—Wind S. W.; barometer 30·05; thermometer 83; rain 0·04 cents.

Mangalore, 20th, 11-30 a.m.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W. by W.; thermometer 79·50; barometer 29·95; rain up to date 69·34 inches.

Paumben, 20th, 12 noon.—Wind southerly; weather fine; thermometer 88; barometer 30·04.

FALL OF RAIN AT BYCULLA.

From 14th to 20th June 1868.

	In.	Cts.
June 14 Sunday	0	28
" 15 Monday	0	67
" 16 Tuesday	2	86
" 17 Wednesday	0	9
" 18 Thursday	0	8
" 19 Friday	0	10
" 20 Saturday	0	6
For the week	4	14
Previously registered.	12	14
Total fall	16	28

THE LOSS OF THE SHIP "LIVING AGE."

On the 4th of last month we reported that intelligence had been received by telegraph from Cochin that the American ship "Living Age," from Shields to Bombay, with coals, had been destroyed by fire, and that the first officer and eight men had arrived at Cochin. About a week afterwards the mate and the eight men arrived in Bombay, and stated that they had lost all traces of the other boats. We are glad to learn that Captain McClure arrived in Bombay on Saturday from Point de Galle and reports that on the 25th April the two boats from which the first mate parted on the 15th of that month had arrived at "Adoo Matty Attal," one of the Maldive group, and landed on the island of Mhowah, where they remained five days. From there they proceeded to the island of Dabadoo, and stayed there a week. They next sailed for the island of Mundoo, staying there three days. They were well received by the islanders and treated handsomely. They then went to Mullee (or King's Island), in native boats, and passed ten days there. While at King's Island they had an interview with the Sultan's son, and by the Sultan's orders every attention and kindness was paid to them. His Highness eventually sent them in a Chittagong brig to Point de Galle, where they arrived on the 3rd June. Captain McClure has been sent on to Bombay by the American Consul and will proceed home by next mail; and the rest of the crew, fourteen in all (a stewardess included), will be sent direct to the States.

COURT-MARTIAL AT POONA ON CAPTAIN CAMERON, OF THE MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS

Friday, 19th June, 1868.

THE PRISONER'S DEFENCE.

The Court reassembled this morning at 11 o'clock to hear the prisoner's defence, which was read by himself as follows:—

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Court—It is now my painful duty to address you in my defence on the charges that have been brought against me. I shall not occupy you long, as I simply desire to submit a straightforward explanation of the circumstances.

"I am anxious, however, at the outset to draw your attention to the 3rd charge, concerning which it will be apparent to the Court that I have been under a misapprehension. This 3rd charge against me is 'that *I appeared at* the Club in a state of intoxication.' I understood from this that it was alleged that I was intoxicated when I 'came' to the Club, and this view of the charge was strengthened by the letter from the Western India Club to my Commanding Officer containing the words, 'came' to the Club in a state of intoxication. I therefore called witnesses to prove that I was sober when 'I arrived' at the Club.

"As to the 2nd part of the 3rd charge, viz., that of 'creating a disturbance' in the Club, I have no doubt you will acquit me, the witnesses for the prosecution having stated that I did not do so.

"I will now take the 2nd charge, accusing me of 'having neglected to obey the Standing Orders of Poona Brigade in not having visited the Arsenal Guard in performing Grand Rounds.'

"I have tried to prove to you, and I hope with some success, that I had not seen the above order, but the fact of the matter was that I had quite 'forgotten' to visit the Arsenal Guard. I intended to do so, and there was no reason whatever except forgetfulness to account for the fact that I did not do so. I passed the Guard in going Grand Rounds, and I passed it again in returning. I, therefore, beg your lenient construction on my conduct on this point. I can simply say that I had no intention whatever of disobeying the Standing Orders of the Brigade.

"I now come to the 4th charge, viz., 'that I had falsely stated in my report that I had performed Grand Rounds the previous night, and that all the Guards were present and sober, when in truth and in fact I had not visited the Arsenal Guard.'

"Concerning this charge that 'I did not visit the Arsenal Guard' I would respectfully submit that the offence arose from forgetfulness, and from that only. As I passed it twice in going to, and coming from, the Treasury Guard, it is plain that I did omit it from forgetfulness alone; and as I entered the Club on my way home, it is equally plain that my doing so had nothing whatever to do with omitting to visit the Arsenal Guard, since had I not entered the Club, I should still have forgotten the omission. On the following morning I had still forgotten it, when I copied the report out as usual.

"Nothing was farther from my thoughts than to make a false statement. I submit that to make a 'false statement' I must do it knowingly and not through forgetfulness or inadvertence. What I wrote in my report I believed at the time to be correct, and never for a moment dreamt of doing a dishonourable action. I am extremely sorry for my fault, and trust the Court will not believe me to have been guilty of having 'wilfully' made a false statement. I did recollect the neglect afterwards, but knowing that by that time the Sergeant of the Guard would have already reported the matter, I decided, 'foolishly' I now think, upon waiting for the usual officer's letter calling upon me for my reasons for my remissness.

"As to that part of the same charge No. 4, viz., for having stated falsely that 'I had performed Grand Rounds and that all the Guards were present and sober,' since it is the result of my not having visited the Arsenal Guard, I can only repeat my deep regret that my forgetfulness should have led me to make an incorrect, although not 'a wilfully incorrect' report of the matter.

"I come now to the principal charge against me, the first, viz., that 'I was drunk on duty under arms when acting as Field Officer of the day.' Gentlemen, I will lay a plain statement of the facts before you and leave you to judge me as leniently as you may be pleased to do. It has been certified on high authority that I am not strong in my head, and exposure to the sun always more or less affects me ever since I had a severe and prolonged attack of jungle fever in 1861, for which I was sent to England on sick certificate. I went rounds in the afternoon of the 23rd April at 4 p.m. It was exceedingly hot, and I was riding a horse that gave me considerable trouble. I wore my forage cap, and when I returned to my tent in the Mess compound, I suffered from pain and giddiness in my head, and had it not been that I experienced temporary relief from cold applications, I would have then reported myself sick. I went to Mess at 7-15 p.m., and there it has been satisfactorily proved to you that I had only one pint of beer mixed with sodawater with my dinner. I continued talking with Lieutenants Blenkin and Desborough until about 10 p.m. when I went Grand Rounds. On passing the Western India Club on my way home, believing that I had visited all the Guards, I went into the Billiard Room to see Dr. McDiarmid. On my arrival there it appears that I was quite sober. While there I had three liquor glasses of gin mixed with three bottles of sodawater. I ask you, gentlemen, if this was sufficient in your belief to intoxicate one in a goo state of health. I was asked to play at billiards and I did so, but towards the end of the game, as stated by Lieutenant Hunter, I could not play properly. I was advised to go home, which I did. It has been mentioned that I had to be helped on to my horse, but I had never previously mounted the same horse without the aid of a chair or a leg-up on account of his height and my riding very short. I rode home quietly, and on arrival at my tent my servant states that I was sober. And I would remark here, gentlemen, as I imagine some of you may have been surprised at his evidence, that after having been some moments in the fresh air I felt quite myself again and on reaching my tent, dismounting quietly and steadily as I did and going to bed, I do not see that he could have honestly given other evidence than he did.

"In conclusion, gentlemen, from the evidence that has been brought upon you, I feel sure you will see that the amount of liquor I drank at the Club was totally inadequate to produce the state I was seen in had it not been that I was very much exposed to the sun during the day, and at that very time suffering from the effects of the exposure, and in coming to an end, gentlemen, I would urge that I have been in H. M.'s service for nearly thirteen years, and that during that time I have never been reprimanded for intemperance by my Commanding Officer.

"I am sure you will very kindly consider the perilous position in which these serious charges have placed me, even if in part proven. I would entreat you to look upon me as a man whose whole future depends upon the penalty you award for the thoughtless occurrences of a short half hour, a man whose whole past life, if you award with a stern adherence to technicality, will have been uselessly thrown away, whose future will be shorn of all hope, and who will have, with a stigma on his name, to enter a crowded world to begin life over again.

"Finally, I place all my future prospects in your hands with the full assurance that you will award me the most lenient sentence you possibly can, and beg you will accept my sincere thanks for the patient and considerate manner in which you have listened to my trial."

The prosecutor declined to make any reply to the defence.

The Judge Advocate then summed up the evidence in a clear and impartial manner, immediately after which the Court was closed for deliberation on their finding, which will be published as soon as the General Order containing it reaches us.

HIGH COURT.—Original Jurisdiction.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp.)

(Saturday, 20th June.)

SUIT WITH REGARD TO BILLS OF LADING.

Kirparam Gungaram, and another the B. I. S. N. Company.

This was a suit in which the plaintiffs, Kirparam Gungaram and Himutram Gungaram, residing at Ramgud, and carrying on business in Bombay as Kirparam Himutram by their moonim Gunneshdass Munsookhdass, claimed, Rs. 3,567 from the defendants. The ground of action was, that by a bill of lading made on the 21st January 1867 by the defendants, through the agents, Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., the latter promised that four bales of goods of the plaintiffs mentioned in the bill, and then shipped on board the steamer *Arabia* in Bombay, should be delivered in Calcutta (certain perils and casualties excepted) to the plaintiffs' orders or assignee; that freight for these goods had been paid in Bombay; that their delivery had not been prevented by any of the perils aforesaid; and that all conditions were fulfilled by the plaintiffs, but that the defendants had not yet delivered two of the bales to the plaintiffs at Calcutta, but had converted them to their own use and wrongfully deprived them of the use and possession of these goods, so that they were wholly lost to the plaintiffs; and they therefore claimed Rs. 3,567, being the value of the bales, with interest, from 10th January to 25th August 1867, with further interest of 9 per cent. till payment. The defence was, that the defendants did not admit that the plaintiffs were interested in the goods mentioned in the plaint; an admission of receiving the bales with the bill of lading describing them as "sundries," but with the statement that the defendants were ignorant of the contents of the same; that the *Arabia* arrived in Calcutta and the goods were landed on the 4th February 1867; that the consignees shortly afterwards took the delivery of two of the bales, but did not take the other two; that these remained in the warehouse of the defendants' agent at Calcutta till the 4th May, when the consignees required them to be surveyed, when they were found to contain old blankets, pieces of wrappers, and other rubbish; that the defendants never refused, but on the contrary, were always ready and willing to deliver the two bales. The defendants did not admit that the conditions had been fulfilled so as to entitle the plaintiffs to maintain this suit, and denied the allegations that they had converted the goods to their own use. The defence was further founded upon the correspondence, and other documents in the case, one of which was an information before Mr. Barton, Magistrate, laid on 21st June 1867 by Mr. Alfred Williams, assistant of Nicol and Co., in which he stated that the consignee at Calcutta had desired a survey of the remaining two bales, as they appeared slack, and that on the survey being made the bales were found to contain old coolie blankets, pieces of wrappers of bales, small quantities of cotton, small pieces of rosin, and other rubbish; and that the fraud, in informant's opinion, must have been committed in Bombay with the intention of defrauding the agents of the *Arabia.*

The case was called on Friday, when Mr. Dunbar appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. McPherson for Messrs. McCulloch and White on behalf of the defendants.

Mr. Dunbar stated the case for the plaintiffs, and said the goods consisted of three bales of white mull piece-goods, and one of twist, and that the bills of lading were prepared by the clerk in the office of the defendants who filled in the same as four bales of sundries, although he was informed of their contents and that he told the broker it was usual in their office to fill up the bills of lading as "sundry." He referred to the circumstances of the shipping and the survey, holding for the plaintiffs that they did not know whether the fraud was committed at Calcutta or Bombay, but that it might have been on board the steamer at Calcutta, as she anchored at a considerable distance from the shore, and a similar fraud had been discovered at Kurrachee. The report of the surveyors had no mention of an appearance of tampering; but such need not have been expected. Then, after the survey, the moonim had called next day at the defendants' office, and been requested to accompany Williams to the police office and see what was doing there, and to his great surprise afterwards learned that he had been bound over to attend there when required on Williams' information; but though he appeared on 29th June 1867, Williams withdrew the charge.

Mr. McPherson in reply held that the defendants could not be liable, since the plaintiffs had not had the white mulls entered on the bill of lading, and as the bales delivered had not contained such material as was described by the term "sundries." He also referred to the conditions of the bill of lading to show that the plaintiffs had got the goods so entered to save additional freight.

After some discussion on the condition of the bill of lading, evidence was hear in the case and lasted till Saturday, when,

Mr. Dunbar addressed the Court, and commented on the circumstances and the conditions on the bill of lading, remarking that a company which turned round on traders in this manner did not deserve support.

The Judge—Then why do you trade with them?

Mr. Dunbar—I do not suppose merchants have much choice. This company has a subsidy from Government and can please themselves to a great extent.

The Judge—We have had an instance already in the China case that a company is compelled to found on the bill of lading. That was held in the P. & O. case.

Mr. Dunbar replied that he recollected of this decision in the "bangle" case; but still he did not see why public companies receiving the money of the public should be allowed to turn round and put up as a defence stringent conditions, which if acted on in business, would deprive them of half their trade, such conditions for instance as these:—

A written declaration of the contents and value of goods is required by the company and must be delivered by the shipper to the company's agent with the bills o lading. A wrong description of contents or false declaration of value shall release the company from all responsibility in case of loss, seizure, or detention and the goods shall be charged double freight on the real value, which freight shall be paid previous to delivery.

The company will not be liable for any single package of cargo beyond the value of Rs. 500, unless additional freight at half specie rates has been paid for value above Rs. 500, and in all cases where claims are made proof of loss must be furnished.

His Lorship remarked that still as a legal fact there were these clauses. The Company would seem to carry goods to any value, but they were only liable for Rs. 500 on each bale.

Mr. Dunbar replied that he believed this clause had never been intended to apply to cloth, but only to articles of value, such as silks. But he would put the legal fact, as he would ask His Lordship to deal with the case, and should contend that, at the time this bill of lading was signed, the defendants had in their office the Custom House pass showing that the twist was of the value of Rs. 900 and the other goods Rs. 7,000.

His Lordship, however, thought that was not in connection with the freight, but to give the Custom House an idea of the value of the exports.

Mr. Dunbar, in the course of a long discussion on the documents, held that when the value was in the reach of the defendants they had no right now to turn round and say that the plaintiffs had not paid freight according to the full value.

The Judge—That is all very strong, but still there is no evidence that even your statement was the value of the goods.

Mr. Dunbar next said he presumed he need not trouble the Court as to the identity of the goods.

The Judge—Well, you had better not presume too much as to a matter of fact. You have traced a number of bales, but that is very wide I think.

Mr. Dunbar then referred to the evidence of the identity of the bales actually despatched and received, remarking that they could not expect a clear statement from the muccadums, especially under the disadvantage of its being now fifteen months since the circumstances occurred. He would say the bales had been traced to the defendants' godown at Calcutta, and if he had to account for the disappearance of the bales whilst there, he would say it had been owing to the keeper of that godown, whose character, his learned friend on the opposite side had admitted, was so bad that he could not call him before the commission in the case at Calcutta. There was no occasion for his proving all the statements, but the original bales could have been removed and other two filled with rubbish—with the same mark CH—substituted for them—and the mere fact that the defendants store-keeper was of so damaged a character gave good ground for this.

Mr. McPherson—Truly I made the remark about this man's character, but only in a casual manner, and I did not intend my learned friend should make it a point in his case. It was in mentioning the fact that the bales had lain several months in the godown at Calcutta. In speaking of the bill of lading, Mr. McPherson asked whether His Lordship did not think that if the clerk put down the entry in ignorance, then the plaintiffs were liable for wrongness without any falseness in the description. The defendants had relied on the plaintiffs' description—for it was in evidence they placed no weight on the Custom House manifest—and that was not to be wondered at, as the entry was generally regarded as a mere form.

The Judge—And yet you are asking me to consider it as wrong.

Mr. McPherson—I think we are now entitled to be relieved on that ground.

Mr. Dunbar said it seemed that the mate's receipt at the ship and the bill of lading were taken by the Company as the source of their information. Now, they were entitled to a written declaration, and if they chose not to ask for that and to revert the conditions, then they should blame themselves. He thought the object of the declaration had been to prevent the Company being "done," for they stated they would charge double freight on the contingency of the declaration showing less than the real value. He submitted that the plaintiffs had shown the actual contents, and that, the defendants by endorsing the export bill and by the declaration of the export manifest, had shown that statement to be true, and he contended that in the absence of any evidence on the other side, the defendants could not now turn round on the plaintiffs, especially, since in this case, they had only acted on the customary practice.

The Judge—I dont think it comes to that.

Mr. Durbar—Well, this extra freight was not payable till called for, and Mr. McFadyen (a witness in the service of the defendants) said that his predecessor had authority to waive that.

Mr. McPherson—No; he did not say he had authority, but that he might have done it.

Mr. Dunbar—And his superiors would never have questioned his act. The learned counsel concluded by asking, that should His Lordship give decree for only the rate of Rs. 500, then he should give full costs, as the case could not have been tried in the Small Cause Court; for it could not have granted a commission to Calcutta. He scarcely could suggest the idea of the Court deciding against him, but were that done, then the defendants could not get costs as the case was shabby in the extreme.

His Lordship said he would, give judgment on an early day.

A PARTNERSHIP CASE.

Mowjee Rowjee vs. Doongersey Kessowjee and others.

This was a suit brought by Mowjee Rowjee to recover Rs. 2,610, for shirtings supplied to Doongersee Kessowjee, Cutch, Kanjee Kessowjee and Dharsee Khetsee, Bombay, alleged to trade in Bazar Gate, Bombay, under the title of Doongersey Kessowjee, and at Mandvee as Khetsee Kessowjee. In an affidavit the plaintiff stated that he believed the defendants Kanjee and Dharsee had lately removed a considerable portion of their property out of the jurisdiction of the Court, and had closed their shop and place of business, and were preparing to leave the jurisdiction so as to avoid the service of the summons and the execution of decree in this and other suits; and on hearing the plaintiff's attorney an order was given that these defendants should lodge in Court security for the amount claimed, which was accordingly done. For the defendant Dharsee Khetsey, the defence was that he had never been a partner of the firm at Bombay, though residing in Bombay during the last two years. That he was only eighteen years of age and that he was not indebted in any part of the claim under the suit. It was further held for this defendant that the name of the Mandvee firm, Cutch, was that of his deceased father, and which was still carried on by his mother; that the Bombay firm was only the agents for the other, and that the further relation simply was that Doongersey was the uncle of this defendant; that Dharsee was arrested with his uncle on a warrant in this suit, but released on deposit of security; that the Bombay firm bought the goods on a running account with the knowledge of Dharsee, and that they were shipped for Cutch, the chief channel of their trade, but that it was a fact the firm was considered shaky, and this led to plaintiff precipitately taking criminal proceedings which alarmed some of the creditors, who directly they heard of this besieged the shop of the defendants and created a disturbance around it while they were out on business, since which time the shop had remained closed. That a criminal charge against Rowjee had been decided in his favour, but that with this or other matters of business relating to the Bombay firm Dharsee held he had nothing to do, as he was not a partner of that firm. There had been, he further held, a combination against him as he was the son of Kessowjee, deceased, and as the firm carried on by his mother was solvent, and it had been attempted to involve both him and his mother, in order to secure the claims.

The case has been before the Court for several days this week—Mr. McCulloch appearing for the plaintiffs and Mr. Cooper for the third defendant—and judgment was given to-day.

His Lordship said he was quite clear in the opinion that the third defendant was a partner of the firm of Doongersey Kessowjee, for strong evidence had been given that he was so, and that was not rebutted in any way except by the defendant's own statement. His Lordship reviewed the evidence at length showing that the young man had been living with Doongersey and been seen selecting goods along with him, and remarked that the strongest point with regard to the partnership was his own admission that he was in the habit of signing hoondies for the firm. He held no written power to do so, he was a young man in the house, and a strong inference must be drawn from these facts. On the whole, he had come to the conclusion that the evidence was, without doubt, that the young man was a partner of the firm at the time of the occurrence of the circumstances which formed the grounds of this suit. On the issues raised in the suit, therefore, he found that the defendants are indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of Rs. 1,810—that was the amount claimed in the plaint, less Rs. 800 allowed by the plaintiff to the defendants as the share in the amount recovered by them in the Court of His Highness at Cutch. On the second, he found that at the time of the contracting for the said alleged debts, the third defendant was a partner of the first and second defendants; and on the third, that the cause of action on which this suit was brought had not been already determined in the Court of His Highness at Cutch, within the meaning of the second section of the Civil Procedure Code. Therefore His Lordship gave decree for Rs. 1,810 with costs.

Mr. McCulloch asked for interest at nine per cent from the date of the account.

Mr. Cooper submitted that there was no reason for granting such, as the case had been put off several times at plaintiff's instance.

Mr. McCulloch replied that that did not affect the fixed rate of interest, and at all events, this had been shown as nearly as possible to be a case of swindling by what was called, "the long firm."

The Judge—Well, there's no evidence the one way or the other, so I am afraid we must give him the benefit of the doubt. It is clear that the uncle ran off.

Mr. McCulloch—And this is not a meritorious defence, for this is a case in which we must see a most deliberate perjury has been committed in this Court.

The Judge—Yes, I am afraid he must have done that, but that is of so frequent occurrence, it does not render one case different from another. I shall give you interest at 6 per cent. from the 29th January 1867—the date of filing the suit—till payment.

Mr. McCulloch asked for speedy execution as he thought it was likely the third defendant would soon follow his uncle.

The Judge—Yes, I agree with you in that.

Mr. Cooper remarked that the security had been lodged in Court, so that there was no occasion for granting speedy execution.

His Lordship remarked he had overlooked that fact, and so granted simply decree with costs and interest.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company was held on Saturday afternoon in the offices of the secretaries and treasurers (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, and Co.) in compliance with a requisition signed by forty shareholders, who requested the directors to call a meeting to consider the following propositions:—(1) That it is desirable to transfer the assets of this company to a new company, to be formed with a capital of 15 lakhs of rupees, divided into 1,500 fully paid up shares of Rs. 1,000 each; and (2) That this company be wound up voluntarily. There was a fair attendance of shareholders and the chair was occupied by Mr. J. G. Smith.

The Chairman read the notice calling the meeting, and also an advertisement by the directors intimating the receipt of a letter from Oomedram Khooshall giving notice that at the meeting he would propose (1) that the paid-up capital of the company be 30 lakhs of rupees, divided into 1,500 fully paid up shares of Rs. 2,000 each; (2) appoint liquidators, with or without remuneration; (3) to appoint a committee of shareholders for the formation of a new Mazagon Company; and (4) to dispose of all the outstanding debts due to the company by public auction or otherwise.

Mr. Framjee Cursetjee Ghandy asked whether the directors were agreeable to make the shares fully paid up?

The Chairman—They think it would be a great mistake. I suppose some of the gentlemen who sent in this requisition will have something to say in support of its suggestions and propose that these be carried out.

A general conversation now commenced amongst the shareholders, and continued for some minutes, but no one came forward to support the propositions of the requisitionists.

The Chairman—The directors certainly think it would be very desirable that the nominal capital of the company should be reduced to something approaching the value of the company's property, and also that the liability to calls should be more limited; but they do not think that either of these too propositions, of which notice has been given, can be carried out. In the first place, it would not enable the company to pay its debts, and then, even after the company's debts are paid, it is necessary that the directors should have some funds to improve the company's property. The shareholders certainly never will get good dividends until they provide the directors with funds to enable them to improve the property. I think it would be much better if, instead of passing these resolutions, the meeting should appoint a small committee to confer with the directors and to agree upon some scheme for reducing the nominal capital of the company, and also for limiting the liability upon the shares.

In reply to Mr. Ghandy,

The Chairman said the Alliance Financial Association owed the company a lakh of rupees and the timber merchants owed nearly a lakh. There were still calls due upon a large number of shares, which shares had been forfeited; but it was difficult to estimate the value of those. Within the last year about half a lakh of rupees had been recovered, and there were about Rs. 10,000 in hand.

Mr. Ghandy—How is it that the money has not yet been received from the timber merchants?

The Chairman—Because the company has not yet got a sufficient title from Government.

Mr. Hurrell (solicitor to the company) explained that the matter had been placed in his hands, and he had advised that the title was not sufficient to enable the company to proceed with the suit at present with a certainty of success. He hoped, however, that the matter of the title would be settled in a few days.

The Chairman again advised the shareholders to appoint a committee to confer with the directors.

A shareholder asked when the money was expected to be received from the Alliance Financial?

Mr. Hurrell said he believed the liquidators of the Alliance Financial were about to make another call, but he did not know when they would pay their debts to the Mazagon Company.

The meeting again relapsed into a general conversation for a few minutes, when, in reply to Mr. Ghandy,

The Chairman said—The directors have a proposition ready, and it is that the capital of the company should be Rs. 25,50,000, in 1,700 shares of Rs. 1,500 each; and that 1,250 shares should be called up, leaving 250 shares to be called up at a future time. Of course there was not the slightest intention of making any call upon the shareholders at present, and probably there would not be a call; but at a future time it might be necessary to undertake works which would require money to be called in. The debts of the company are about Rs. 3,35,000; the assets of the company,—the money from the timber merchants and the Alliance Financial, and calls and the sale of stores—will realise about Rs. 1,90,000, which would leave a deficiency of Rs. 1,40,000. The directors propose to sell 350 shares by public auction, and as those shares would sell for Rs. 750 each, Rs. 2,62,500 would in this way be realised. Deducting the deficiency of Rs. 1,40,000 from this would leave Rs. 1,22,000. The stamps and probable law expenses in the transfer of property, and one thing and another, would be at least Rs. 25,000, leaving about one lakh, which the directors propose to spend in improving the property of the company. This is the proposal of the directors, and we have the proposal of some of the shareholders before us; and I think it would be the better plan to appoint a committee to confer with the directors and to settle this matter. I may add, that the only reason for the directors valuing these shares at Rs. 750 is that we were told by a gentleman that he could sell them at that rate; but many of the shareholders are much better able to form an opinion upon that matter than the directors.

Mr. Mooteeram Bugoobhoy—I beg to propose—"That it is desirable to transfer the assets, &c., of this company to a new company, to be formed with a capital of 30 lakhs of rupees, divided into 1,500 fully paid up shares of Rs. 2,000 each."

Mr. Aitchichund Jugjeevum seconded the motion.

The Chairman remarked that before they formed a new company they would have to wind up the old company; and then they could not sell shares after the company went into liquidation.

Mr. Hurrell said the way to get over that would be to create a larger number of shares in the new company, the surplus number of which they could sell. He thought that if the shareholders passed the resolution proposed by Mr. Moteeram they would be cutting the company's throat, as they would have no capital to work with. There was no certainty that the shares would fetch Rs. 750—in all probability they would bring considerably less. They had the property encumbered, and there was no chance of paying off the debt from the actual revenue of the company.

Mr. Ghandy—There are the outstandings and stores.

Mr. Hurrell said it was well known that there was a great difference between the estimated value of stores and what could be recovered.

Mr. Ghandy—The outstandings are as good as the debts due to the company.

Mr. Hurrell said that if the number of shares was increased to 2,000 it would make things all right, and there would be no fear of the shareholders being called upon to pay calls.

Mr. Manisty, who had just entered the room, said that before the question was put to the vote he wished to mention the serious effect which the carrying of the proposed motion would have. He understood that it had been suggested to appoint a committee consisting of Mr Dunlop, Mr. Ghandy, and others, with the view of looking thoroughly into the matter. That was, in his opinion, a proposition which would be most beneficial to the shareholders. Winding up the company would entail considerable expense, and to wind up the company and afterwards form a new company with a fully paid up capital, without anything in hands, would render the directors unable to pay its debts, and in that case the creditors of the company would sell the property, which would render a second liquidation necessary. It must also be taken into consideration that money was absolutely necessary to enable their property to be worked beneficially. The time would come when the property would regain its value, and when it would repay the shareholders for the money expended upon it. Speaking as an individual and not as a director, he only wished to do as the shareholders wanted, but nothing should be done without consideration.

Mr. Moteeram's motion was then put to the meeting, and declared to be carried.

Mr. K. R. Kola proposed that the company should be wound up voluntarily.

This motion was seconded by Mr. Muncherjee Mehrwanjee and unanimously adopted.

The Chairman said these resolutions would have to be confirmed after fourteen days and within one month and it was then agreed that a meeting for confirming the resolutions should be held on Wednesday the 18th proximo. The meeting adjourned.

FORT POLICE COURT.—20th June.

(Before John Connon, Esq.)

Disobedient Seaman.—William Jones, carpenter of the British ship *Zulette*, was charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the said ship. Prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sent to the House of Correction for three weeks.

Taking Liquor into Military Quarters.—Elias Antone was charged with taking into military quarters a bottle of spirituous liquor without a license in writing from the commanding officer of the 23rd Royal Welch Fusiliers. About 10 o'clock this (Saturday) morning, Private Henry Hanton saw the prisoner take the bottle into the barracks. Hanton questioned the prisoner as to who he was, and what made him to bring liquor there. Prisoner without saying a word to him took out a rupee from his pocket and gave it to him, telling him not to speak to any body about the matter. Prisoner was adjudged guilty, and His Worship fined him Rs. 25, in default of payment of the fine to undergo two month's rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction.

19th June.

A Drunkard.—Robert Palmer, a European seaman, was charged with having been drunk and incapable in a public place, and the charge being proved, was fined Rs. 10, in default one week's imprisonment with hard labour.

Theft.—Gunnoo Balloo, a man 50 years of age, was found guilty of stealing some pieces of wood from the Dockyard. He had been detected carrying out the wood by a bye-path. His Worship sentenced him to receive ten stripes.

Assault.—Hansa Bhugwan, Munro Ragoojee, and Dhala Dhuga were charged with committing an assault on Purshotum Metha. It seemed from the evidence that the prosecutor had been passing the shop of the defendant, when they called him in and asked him for some money which he owed them. He said he would pay them the day after. He afterwards paid them Rs. 15, when they assaulted him. The prisoners were fined Rs. 15 each.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—20th June.

(Before Nana Morojee, Esq.)

Trespass.—Bhow Condajee, a native doctor, was charged with trespassing in the dwelling house of Gujee, woman, without satisfactory excuse. It appears that on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, the prisoner went to the house of the prosecutrix in a drunken state and abused her. She went out and brought a policeman, who took the prisoner into custody. The Magistrate adjudged the prisoner guilty and fined him five rupees.

Gambling.—Mahomed Hoosein was charged with gaming with dice and money in a public place on the 19th instant. On Friday morning a police sepoy happened to pass along the Baboola Tank Road, when he saw the prisoner and two other persons gaming with cards and money, on one side of the road, at the entrance of a gullee. The two men ran away, and he arrested the prisoner, with some money in his possession. The prisoner was convicted and fined in the sum of five rupees.

Cruelty towards an Animal.—Ramjee Rowjee, a buggy driver, was charged with cruelly torturing an animal. Defendent pleaded guilty, and was fined eight rupees.

THE PROPOSED LINE OF TELEGRAPH VIA THE RED SEA.

We are glad to find that the Government of India took a sensible view of the proposal to construct a sub-marine line of telegraph from Egypt to India. In sending home the memorial of the mercantile community of Calcutta (those of Bombay, Kurrachee, and Madras were forwarded subsequently) that Government addressed the Secretary of State as follows. It will be seen that the despatch (which is dated 15th February 1868) is in favour of the line, and of its construction not by a private company with Government guarantee, but by Government itself:—

We bear in recollection that the failure of the Red Sea telegraph line, which was constructed, as we believe, by a company on a joint guarantee of interest by the Home Government and the Government of India, involved, and still involves, a loss to the State in the payment of interest; and this consideration perhaps renders any renewal of the attempt more difficult than it would otherwise have been.

It is also to be remembered that telegraphic communication has now been established by the other route, that is, by Persia, which was altogether at the cost of India. And there seems reasons to believe that the proceeds of the existing line, and the total income derived from the communication, will not much more than suffice to pay for that line alone. Thus from this point of view there probably will not be sufficient income from the telegraphic communication between England and India, to pay for two lines.

On the other hand, the question of providing a second or alternative line between England and India is of great and growing importance. It will be seen from the memorial now forwarded that complaint is made of imperfections in the messages by the Persian line which passes through countries altogether out of British jurisdiction, and having several varieties of race and language. And certainly we apprehend that there is something of precariousness about the Persian line; and that circumstances might at any moment arise to cause either a temporary suspension or a more lengthened interruption of that communication. From every point of view then whether political, or commercial, the provision of an alternate line becomes important. And any line by the Red Sea is more under our control and protection, and therefore more reliable and permanent, than any line through Persia could be.

Questions relating to the second line by the Red Sea, have for some time past been under the consideration of the Government of India, as will appear from the present correspondence as well as that already transmitted, and of which for facility of reference, a summary is included in this despatch.

There is information that the Viceroy of Egypt is advancing telegraph lines up the valley of the Nile, and is prepared to carry them across to the Egyptian ports on the western coast of the Red Sea, as far down that sea as possible, so as to meet any line that may be constructed from India. In this way the line might be continued without much of submarine telegraph to Aden.

From Aden it could be taken along the southern coast of Arabia and round the south-west corner of that coast up to Muscat and on to Cape Mussendom. There it would cross the narrow straits of the Gulf over to the Persian shore, where it would join the existing line between Kurrachee and the Gulf. Then the combined lines would pass along the Mekran coast to Kurrachee.

If these projects be entertained in whole or in part by Her Majesty's Government, we presume that a competent professional survey would be undertaken as an essential preliminary.

Again there is an alternative proposal for the line between Aden and Bombay, under which the wires would be taken to the Island of Socotra; off the east coast of Africa; and thence, by one long stretch of submarine telegraph, straight across to Bombay. This route seems to be the most direct one; and perhaps there would be some saving of distance. But whether this route is preferable, or even practicable at all, is a question of telegraphy, and especially of submarine telegraphy, on which we need offer no opinion, as the best possible information would be available in England.

We are inclined to believe that so far as practicability is concerned, the failure of the first trial by the Red Sea need not preclude a renewal of the attempt, if that, on other grounds were deemed desirable. For that failure probably arose from errors, scientific or practical, in the execution of the work, which were perhaps more or less inevitable in the then stage of telegraphy, but which in the present time would be readily avoided.

If Her Majesty's Government were now to be in favour of constructing an alternative line by the Red Sea we should not recommend that the work be entrusted to a guaranteed company. Rather then adopt that course, we would prefer that the line were constructed through the direct agency of Government, believing that by these means the work would be done much more economically than by a private company. These too would be suitable in reference to the consideration that a Red Sea line would be in direct competition with the Government Anglo-Indian line by Persia. Or if there were valid objections to this being made a Government undertaking, then a subvention of a fixed sum per annum might be conceded to a private company. In any case we would recommend that the cost to the State be divided equally between the British Government and the Indian Government.

In conclusion we observe, in reference to paragraph nine of the memorial, that no despatch from Her Majesty's Government regarding a guarantee to a private company has reached us.

In addressing the Government of India on the 19th November last, the Government of Bombay expressed its opinion "that the line from Jask by the Arabian coast is shown to be preferable to a direct line from Bombay." It appears also from the same communication that Mr. Walton, Director of the Mekran Coast and Submarine Telegraph, estimated the total cost of extending the land line from Guadur to Bunder Abbas at Rs. 6,23,000. In regard to the suggested line through the Wahabee country, Government thought a letter of Colonel Pelly's on the subject was conclusive against the proposal.

Mr. Walton was unfavourable to a direct line between Bombay and Aden. Writing on the 3rd September last he said—

To connect Bombay with Aden *direct* is, in my opinion, in the present state of the science, a speculative venture, which I am not justified in recommending to Government for the adoption; *first* on account of the excessive depth, known to exceed 2,000 fathoms; *secondly*, no such venture has yet been demonstrated, as practicable; and *thirdly*, the risk is not only very great, but quite unnecessary; for Government have already a submarine line to Cape Jask on the Mekran coast, and the distance thence to Aden is less than 1,400 miles in moderate depths of water, whereas the direct route in extreme depths is 1,660 miles, or *via* Kooria Islands, 1,700 miles.

Some remarks of Col. Pelly's will be read with interest, as bearing on a most important phase of the telegraph question—the political phase. On the 17th September he wrote—

I am of opinion that the maintenance of a telegraphic line across the Wahabee territory would be quite impracticable. In the first place, the Wahabee Government would be extremely jealous of such undertaking. At an interview I had with the Wahabee Ameer between two and three years ago, the conversation turned for a considerable time on the telegraph, and he then particularly excluded all idea of our having a telegraph on what he called his Arabian side of the Persian Gulf. He informed me that even he himself had found it impracticable to maintain telegraphic stations between himself and a former Pacha of Egypt, who was a great friend of the Ameer's. During that attempt he had inflicted the several punishments on the Bedouins for injury to the telegraph, but his punishments were without effect, and eventually the telegraph had to be abandoned.

To the westward the Wahabee States do not touch the sea; and the regions on the west and south-western angle of the Wahabee territories would probably be nearly as difficult to handle as the Wahabee territory itself.

My respectful but decided counsel to Government would be absolutely to refrain from any attempt to station telegraph clerks or put up a telegraph line through Central Arabia.

Indeed, referring to our Asiatic land lines in general, I would submit that the more I learn of these regions the more strongly I am impressed that large political considerations point to a sea line from England to Alexandria, and from Suez to Bombay, provided such line be practicable, and even if such a sea line should have to be made in duplicate, in view to providing for interruption, still the cost of even this duplicate sea line might perhaps, on the long run, prove economical from a political point of view.

Useful as are the land lines traced from the Persian Gulf, Government doubtless bear in mind that these lines may fail us at the moment when they shall be most required in the military and political departments.

Lieutenant A. W. Stiffe (of the late Indian Navy), Engineer, Submarine Telegraph, made the following remarks in a communication to Mr. Walton on the 4th September:—

2. In the absence of any information whatever as to the depth of the Arabian sea and the nature of the bottom, I would not recommend a direct line either from Aden or via Socotra or Kooria Mooria to Bombay.

3. I believe it is now generally allowed that no telegraph cable should be laid in very deep water, if it can be avoided by making a detour; the incurred risk while laying, as well as the difficulty and expense, if not impossibility of repair, are sufficient reason against it. By deep water I mean depths exceeding, say, 500 fathoms.

4. From the soundings taking by the "Cyclops" at the head of the Arabian Sea, between Rasel Head and Kurrachee, where there were depths of 1,800 fathoms, I think there is reason to expect a depth exceeding that of the Atlantic in the direct route between India and the Red Sea.

5. The route I would recommend, shown in red lines on the accompanying tracing, is in moderate depths along the coast from Aden to Muscat, with a station of observations at the Kooria Mooria Islands, and if practicable, also at Makulla. With a properly proportioned cable the whole line from Muscat to Aden (1,200 miles) could be worked through as one section, if it were found difficult to maintain, the necessary signallers at Kooria Mooria.

6. From Muscat the line would join the present Indo-European line either at Mussendom or, if that place be abandoned, at Jask, or the point on the Mekran coast west of Guadur to which it shall be found practicable to extend the Mekran land line.

7. To complete the communication it would be advisable to lay the cable between Kurrachee and Bombay, which has been proposed, and is desirable also on other grounds.

The total length of this proposed route, from Perim to Bombay, would be 2,032 miles; that from Perim to Aden, and thence direct to Bombay, would be 1,750 miles; and that from Perim to Aden and thence to Bombay via Kooria Mooria (direct) would be 1,774 miles.

Sir Stafford Northcote in his reply (dated 30th April) to the despatch of the Government of India (with which the other documents referred to above were forwarded) only observed—

Without entering into any other considerations involved in this subject, it may be sufficient to point out that, if any further expense is to be incurred by the State, the amount ought to be divided between the Imperial and Indian exchequers, and that there is no present probability of pecuniary aid, in the shape either of a subvention or a guarantee, being given by the British Exchequer.

And he was not induced to say anything more on the subject by the receipt of the memorials subsequently sent (those of Bombay, Madras and Kurrachee), for in acknowledging them on 21st May he only referred the Government of India to his previous despatch.

On the 5th December the Under-Secretary of State for India wrote as follows to the Secretary of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures:—

I am directed by Sir Stafford Northcote to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th ultimo, with Memorial enclosed, from the Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures in the City of Glasgow, calling attention to the present state of telegraphic communication between this country and India, and suggesting the formation of a new line, *via* Falmouth, Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria, and Suez.

In reply, I am to state that arrangements for improving to the utmost the existing lines of telegraphic communication with India, and reducing the charge for telegraphic messages have for some time past engaged and are still engaging the earnest attention of all the Governments and administrations concerned, and there is good reason to hope that greatly increased efficiency and economy will shortly be the result. Proposals have also been received by Sir Stafford Northcote with respect to the formation of additional lines of telegraph in the direction of the one more particularly referred to in the Memorial, but in reply to these, while expressing the satisfaction it would afford to the Indian Government to see the enterprizes in question carried out, he has felt it his duty to decline on behalf of that Government to extend to them pecuniary support.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

(*China Mail, May* 24.)

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

Japan.

There is but little news from Japan. The Mikado has visited Osaka and held a naval review.

The ex-Shogoon, Stotsbashi, has submitted to his sentence and gone into retirement.

Two powerful Daimios of his party are, however, still in arms.

The concession at Hiogo is described as "sandy and swampy," lots are, however, to be put up at dlrs. 1,500.

China.

A proclamation has been issued at Shanghai by the Chinese authorities warning natives against swindlers who profess to collect money for suppression of piracy.

The Che-heen of Shanghai has publicly invited detailed accounts of all persons who fell in the Taiping rebellion, in order that an authentic native account of the movement may be written.

Mr. Cooper, the explorer, has reached the confines of Western China. He was within 5 days' journey of Thibet by last advices.

A beacon has been erected on Block-house spit in the Yangtsze.

The rebels have retired from Tientsin; great uncertainty prevails as to their intentions.

A local rising is said to have broken out in Anhwey, owing to disputes between former occupants of land before the Taiping rebellion, and those who subsequently became possessed of it.

Consuls Winchester and Medhurst have visited Chinkiang to report on the desirability of keeping open or closing it as a Treaty Port. Result of their visit is not known.

The Chinese officials at Shanghai have prohibited native women from "aping foreigners in dressing their hair."

General Li is in much disfavour with the authorities, despite his alleged victories over the rebels. The recent movements of the latter do not seem to indicate that they have met with a very severe check.

A gentleman has arrived at Hongkong, deputed by the Commissioner of Emigration, to make enquiries respecting coolie emigration from China to certain parts of the West Indies.

Two meetings of the Legislative Council have been held during the past week, at which the Ordinances formerly noted as read a first time were passed. Mr. May, Police Magistrate, has been appointed chief of the new Fire Brigade. H. E. the Governor said, referring to the Gambling License Revenue, that "the Council must not expect that he would exert himself to obtain the use of that money for the Colony." Mr. Austin, the new Colonial Secretary, took the oath and his seat.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned continue to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Buildings, and their contents in Bombay.

They are now prepared to issue Policies for terms longer than one year, charging for the extra period the proportionate part of the year's premium.

LYON BROTHERS & Co.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital*—One Million Dollars divided into 200 Shares at $5,000 each.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to China and Japan, &c.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834.—Confirmed by Special Act of Pariament 6, William IV., Cap. 64.—INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,237,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-FIVE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

A. Hay, Esq. | J. Dunbar, Esq.
J. Bogie, Esq. | H. G. Dunlop, Esq.
and
E. Morris Esq.

AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.

Medical Referee. Dr. F. S. Stedman. | *Solicitors.* Messrs. Kelly & Co.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1865, was 8,615 assuring...	£7,590,968
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was ...	£1,458,379
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1865 were	£823,798

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 9th May 1866.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ...	Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit.	" 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium...	240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate ...	Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ...	" 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium Rs.	123 0 0

No Society Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies, Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED. AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or Afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be Assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, *i. e.* without Profits, at Reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fee shall be paid by the assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid, should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good Health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies upon which the Age has been admitted, Indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two thirds of their estimated value

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate, so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yakohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.
Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,625.
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	...at 1s. 11 1/4d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	...at 1s. 11 1/8d.	"
3 do.	...at 1s. 11d.	"
2 do.	...at 1s. 10 7/8d.	"
1 do.	...at 1s. 10 3/4d.	"
On demand	...at 1s. 10 5/8d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland	...at 1s. 10 1/2d.	"
Circular Notes	...... 1s. 10⅝d.	"

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal		3	per cent. per annum
6	ditto	4	do.
12	ditto	6	do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 6th June 1868.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA..........	BOMBAY..........
MADRAS..............	KURRACHEE ...
AGRA..................	LAHORE..........

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 1/8 per Rupee

4	do.	1/11	"
3	do.	1/10 7/8	"
2	do.	1/10 3/4	"
1	do.	1/10 5/8	"
On demand		1/10 1/2	"
On Scotland		1/10 1/2	"

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £5 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On fixed deposits subject to 24 months notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other ecurities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 12th June 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.—

6 months' sight (on City Bank)	at 1s. 11 1/8d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	...at 1s. 10 15/16d.	"
3 do.	...at 1s. 10⅞d.	"
2 do.	...at 1s. 10 13/16d.	"
1 do.	...at 1s. 10¾d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	...at 1s. 10 /8d.	"

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances, up to one lac of Rupees; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not, during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

And on fixed deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.			
Do.	6	do.	5 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ percent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 9th June, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED)

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£928,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£464,100.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 32,200.
Head Office—London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 36, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.
CHIEF MANAGER,—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Calcutta Manager.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Bombay Manager.—J. WINDRAM, Esq.
London Manager.—A. F. HEWETT, Esq.
Madras.—Messrs. BINNY & Co., Agents.
Offices in London..........No. 80, King William Street.

London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 21st.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—Incorporated by Royal Charter A. D. 1722

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.

J. Alexander Hankey, Esq.—Governor.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq.—Sub-Governor.
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq.—Deputy Governor.
John Lawrence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.
Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birthday.	For the whole term of Life. With profits.	Without profits.	Age next birthday.	For the terms of one year and seven respectively. One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	38 11 4	33 13 4	35	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 3 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8	43 13 0
60	92 0 0	82 12 8			

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums. The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, or in London.

For further information and prospectuses apply to.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation

Bombay, 7th December 1864.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.,

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, F. J. BRAND & Co's CROWN SHERRIES, in cases of 1, 2 & 3 dozen each. Apply to PASSMORE & Co.

Bruce Lane, 16th June 1868.

GOOD DINNER SHERRY.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 28 0
REDUCED TO	Rs. 21 0	Rs. 24 0

to clear off the consignment and make room for expected supplies of Messrs. J. and C. White and Co.'s Wines for which the undersigned have been appointed Agents.

Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co., Ld.

FOR SALE, APPLY TO GADDUM & Co.

From Keyl & Co., Bordeaux.

CLARET-	Medoc..............quarts at Rs. 12	per dozen.
	" ....pints at " 7½	"
	St. Laurent ....quarts at " 18	"
	Chateau Beitasse " at " 25	"
BRANDY.	Cognac tres vieux......at " 25	"
	" " Champagne at " 35	"

From C. S. Kupferberg Mayence.

SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOCK.	Schwarzberg ....quarts at Rs. 30	p. doz.
	" ....pints at " 16	"
	Imperial ....quarts at " 32	"
	" ....pints at " 17	"
	DiePerle des Rheins quarts at " 35	"
	Moselle................ " at " 24	"
	" ....pints at " 13	"
	Johannisberg ....quarts at " 33	"

GADDUM & Co.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'S WINES.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, having taken up Messrs. White's business, are about to introduce their

CELEBRATED WINES

more extensively into this Presidency. To meet the demand expected, from the *unrivalled reputation* attained by these Wines in the Home Market and the Presidencies of Bengal and Madras, very large consignments of their various brands are now on the way.

At present T. & Co., Limited, can only supply

MESSRS. J. & C. WHITE'S	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
White Sealed Sherry..........................	30 0	33 0
Black " Fruity Port...........................	30 0	33 0
Do. Do. Pints....................................	17 0	19 0

Orders can be registered for the following brands of Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & CO'S WINES—To arrive by Ship "ALBUERA" due in July.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit Rs. as.
Pale Dinner Sherry........	22 0	24 0
Vino de Pasto................	27 0	30 0
Superior Pale Sherry...........	30 0	33 0
Fine Manzanilla...............	34 0	38 0
Light Amontillado.............	38 0	42 0
Superior Ditto................	44 0	48 0
Fine Old Port	27 0	30 0
Superior Ditto	34 0	38 0

Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co. Ld.)

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a SOCIABLE LANDAU, by Laurie and Marner. The Carriage is a first class one, in excellent order, and suitable for either monsoon or fine weather. Apply to Mr. BROMLEY.

Rampart Row. BROMLEY, BEST, & BROWN.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE—"GOD, THE CAUSE OF JOY." A SERMON preached in the Cathedral on Sunday the 3rd May, by the Rev. C. T. Wilson, acting Garrison Chaplain. Price 4 Annas. One Anna Postage to Out stations.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"

Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.

Apply to the undersigned.

DADABHOY RUITONJEE & Co.

Nesbit Lane, Fort.

KINLOCH & ALLAN, Iron Merchants.—Hardware of all descriptions, Contractors' Tools, Plumbers' Material.

Just landed, ex "Admiral de Winter," No. 20 W. G. GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, and ex "City of Shanghai" 6 inches and 9 inches CAST IRON SOCKET PIPES.

Prompt despatch to all Orders entrusted to our care.

KINLOCH & ALLAN.

Bombay, 4th June 1868.

FOR THE APPROACHING SEASON.—FRESH VEGETABLE, FLOWER and FRUIT SEEDS, &c., &c., just imported by the Overland Mail Steamer "SUMATRA."

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs respectfully to inform his Patrons and the Public of the arrival of his annual supply of fresh Vegetable, Flower, and Fruit Seeds, each packet of the two first containing 24 useful varieties and of the Fruit 12 varieties. The whole have been carefully selected by an experienced Agent with reference to their suitability to the Indian climate, and can be confidently recommended.

The following can be had loose by weight:—

White and Red Drumhead Cabbage, Crimson Beet, Radish, Turnip, Cauliflower, French Endive, Celery, Parsley, Cress, White Cos Littuce, &c. French Beans and Peas may be had alone with the above packet.

H. R. BAXTER has also on hand Gardening Manuals, illustrated with Engravings and Plans, giving full information to persons inexperienced in the art of Gardening.

H. R. B. also desires to call particular attention to the Powders belownamed which are unrivalled:—

PERSIAN INSECT POWDER.—This Powder, while perfectly enoxious to animal life, is unrivalled in the total destruction of Fleas, Beetles, Moths, and every variety of insect. For Dogs, the Powder well rubbed into their coats will immediately destroy all Fleas,—a great desideratum both to Sportsmen and to Ladies; while for domestic purposes it is even more invaluable, especially for use in bed-rooms or store closets, as no Bug could live near the influence of this never failing destroyer; and to Moths it is equally destructive. In greenhouse its use is very efficacious in destroying the small Green Fly, so prejudicial to the health of plants: for this purpose some powder should be sprinkled on some red-hot wood or coal. For Beetles it is undeniably the best destroyer known, as a very small quantity sprinkled in places they most frequent will be fatal to them.

WORM POWDER FOR DOGS.—This is strongly recommended as a safe and effectual remedy for the speedy destruction and removal of the above, and innumerable assurances having been received of its valuable nature, both as a specific and alternative. It renders the coat fine and glossy, and is most useful for the preservation of the animal's general health.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.

No. 26 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

A FIRST CLASS PIANOFORTE FOR SALE

The Properties of 2 Gentlemen.

A first class nearly new English-built Hansom Cab with Lamps.

A Do. Do. Single-seated small Miniature Brougham with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft.

The Property of an Officer proceeded to England.

A very small and nearly new light Palankin Shigram with Lamps, and Shaft, expressly built to order and has been used only for two months.

Also,

A new English-built Dennett with Lamps.

A Do. do. very small Pony Curricle with spare Shaft for making a Dog Cart at pleasure.

A new and light English-built door Shigram with Lamps and Shaft by McNaught and Smith.

Also,

A nearly new English-built four-seated light Open Carriage, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft.

A Ditto Ditto Malvern Dog Cart with Lamps, by McNaught and Smith.

Just Landed.

A first-class small Miniature Brougham, with Lamps, Poles, and Shafts, by Edwin Casterton, Longacre; it was expressly built for the Exhibition.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new English-built four-seated roomy Open Carriage, with Lamps and Poles.

A nearly new light Mail Phaeton, with movable hind seat to make a Waggonette at pleasure, by Moss Builder, 98, Euston Road.

A nearly new Cab Buggy, on C. Springs, by James Henderson, Glasgow.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate very handsome and nearly new full size Miniature Brougham, with circular Glasses on front, lamps and pole, by Laurie and Manner, expressly built to order for India.

Also,

2 full size Miniature Broughams, by Edwin Kesterton, Longacre.

1 very handsome nearly new English-built four-seated Cab Phaeton, with Lamps, Pole, and Shafts, by "Jones," of Southampton.

1 Ditto very small self-driving Poney Phaeton, with Lamps and Shafts.

2 Very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy, on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.

1 Ditto Ditto small Park Phaeton, with moveable Driving-box.

1 Ditto Brougham ditto by E. Davis.

1 Ditto London Sociable ditto.

One nearly new English-built very small Miniature Brougham with circular glasses on front.

And also,

A very handsome English-built self-driving Cab Phaeton, by Silk and Sons.

One Ditto high wheeled Vaggonette with moveable Hood.

Three very small and light Hansom Cab, painted dark green.

A very handsome English-built Cab Buggy, painted dark green and lining to match.

And also,

A fresh batch of Buggy and Dog Cart harness plated on white metal with round and flat reins, and highly furnished, plate Powder, Carriage Rugs, Buggy and Carriage Whips, and a few Iron Carriage Lifters for greasing Carriages.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

Several other new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 19th June, 1868.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency is now reduced to (6) Six annas per cent per annum,

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

R. WHITCHELO, House Decorator and Painter. Writing, Gilding, Marbling and Graining. Shipping orders promptly attended to. Oils and Paints supplied ready for use on the shortest notice. Estimates given for general repairs.

R. WHITCHELO,

35, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, near the P. and O. Club.

FREEZING POWDERS by the Wenham Lake Ice Company. In tin lined cases, at Rs. 45. each. TREACHER & Co., (Limited).

DIRECT FROM MADRAS—

MADRAS CAYENNE SAUCE.
MADRAS CURREY POWDER.
MADRAS CHUTNEY.
MADRAS MULLIGATAWNY PASTE.
BENGAL CHUTNEY.

On sale by the Agents, TREACHES & Co. (Limited).

DELICIOUS COOLING BEVERAGES.—FRUIT SYRUPS AND ESSENCES OF

Black Currant,	Ginger,
Lemon,	Pine Apple,
Raspberry,	Raspberry Vinegar,
Red Currant, or	Strawberry,

with Soda or Seltzer Water, in the proportion of two Table Spoonfuls to a bottle, form wholesome and refreshing drinks for the hot season.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,
with water, forms an
AGREEABLE BEVERAGE
OR A
COOLING APERIENT.
Per Bottle annas 12—Cash.
Per dozen Bottles Rs. 8 "
TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

WATER, PURE AND SPARKLING, is always obtainable with the SOLID CARBON POCKET-FILTER.

These admirable little Instruments secure the Traveller from Dysentery, Fever, Cholera, and other diseases incident to drinkers of impure Water; and convert the most turbid water into a Sparkling and Refreshing Draught.

Cash on delivery.	Credit.
Price Rs. 4-0	Rs. 4-8

CAUTION!
THE SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS
are
TREACHER & Co., (Limited).

TOILET SOAPS,
Manufactured by Pears & Son.
THE SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
Have on sale a fresh supply of
PEARS & SONS'
Brown Windsor, Glycerine,
Transparent Glycerine, Lavendar,
White Almond, Honey,
Skin, Sand, and other
TOILET SOAPS,
In bars and Tablets;
At 12 annas to the Shilling.
TREACHER & Co., Limited.

CHRISTENING PRESENTS.—

STANDARD SILVER, or SIVER GILT.
Coral and Bells.
Ivory Ring and Bells.

STANDARD SILVER.
(Each set in handsome Morocco case)
Cups and Goblets.
Fork and Spoon.
Knife, Fork, and Spoon.
Knife, Fork, Spoon, and Cup,
Knife Fork, Spoon, and Plate.
RICHLY ELECTRO PLATED.
Cups and Goblets.

Fort, Bombay. TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

HAM IN CANVAS by every Overland, Steamer.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
Per lb.	...Rs. 1 2	Rs. 1 4

BACON by every Overland Steamer.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
By entire side, per lb. ...	...Rs. 1 0	Rs. 1 2
Do. on cut	... " 1 2	" 1 4

CHEESE by every Overland Steamer, DOUBLE GLOSTER.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
By entire Cheese of 25 to 30 lbs...	Rs. 1 0	Rs. 1 4
On cut	" 1 2	" 1 4
Berkeley and Wilts, 7 to 10 lbs.	" 1 2	" 1 2
Stilton, 8 to 12 lbs.	" 1 4	" 1 6

Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co.

ELECTRO PLATE.

JUST received, a handsome selection of THE NEW BISCUIT BOXES.

Proof against Ants, an elegant novelty.
BUTTER DISHES. CAKE BASKETS.
CANDLESTICKS. CELLARETTES.
CHRISTENING CUPS. CIGAR LAMPS.
CLARET JUGS. CRUET FRAMES.

DESSERT KNIVES & FORKS.
(Complete sets in cases.)

EGG FRAMES. EGG STEAMERS.
EPERGNES. FISH CARVERS.
FISH KNIVES & FORKS.
(Complete sets in cases.)

INKSTANDS. MUFFINEERS.

THE NEW "OWL" MUFFINEERS.
(Suitable for Presentation.)
NAPKIN RINGS.
(Complete sets in cases.)

PICKLE FRAMES. PRIZE CUPS.

SALVERS. TEA INFUSERS.

SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS.
(Complete sets in cases.)
THE NEW SARDINE BOXES.
(For the Breakfast and Luncheon Table.)

TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES.

TOAST RACKS, &c., &c.

The above are all of the strongest Electro Plate and in the newest and most elegant designs.

Fort, Bombay. TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.
Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,
WITH BRANCHES IN CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CEYLON, AND CHINA.
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Revenue—nearly £1,000 per diem.

Indian New Business progressing at the rate of upwards of £20,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) exceeds TWO MILLION STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Local Board of Management.

HENRY EDWARD ASTLEY, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
THE HON'BLE FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE PATEL.
SAMUEL McCULLOCH, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law).
WILLIAM LOUDON, Esq., Administrator General.
Medical Officer—Surgeon Major T. B. JOHNSTONE, M. D. Hours; 10 to 11 A. M.
Solicitors—Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE.
Agents— " EWART, LATHAM & Co.
City Agent—The Manager, DELHI & LONDON BANK (LD.)
Bankers—THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY.
" THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.
Secretary—D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may in time of peace reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Polices or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for quarterly or Monthly

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military Men.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life without Profits; the rates for the participating scale being about 10 per cent. higher:—

Age.	Civil. Half-yearly.			Civil. Monthly.			Military. Half-yearly.			Military. Monthly.			Age.
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	15	0	0	2	10	6	17	8	0	3	1	7	20
30	18	0	0	3	3	0	20	0	0	3	8	8	30
40	22	8	0	3	15	9	23	8	0	4	2	7	40
50	29	8	0	5	3	7	30	8	0	5	6	5	50
60	41	8	0	7	5	7	42	8	0	7	8	5	60

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods, at the respective Ages:—

Age.	Civil. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	Military. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly Payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, Forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.

Office, 3, Church Lane, Bombay.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by REMINGTON & Co.,

Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. Ld.,

1st January 1866. Agents.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—Incorporated by Act of Parliament of New South Wales, 26, Victoria.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th August, 1866.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.

The rate on DWELLINGS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been considerably reduced.

Policies may be opened for longer periods than a year (as 13, 14, 15 months, &c.,) at rates proportionate to those for annual Policies.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—Fire and Life—Head Office, Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions)

Trustees.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Bernard Hall, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	Peter Maxwell, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	C. J. Thomas, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.	H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.

Actuary and General Manager.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.

Sub-Manager—Thomas Walton Thomson.

Bankers—The Liverpool Commercial Bank. The National Provincial Bank of England.

Auditors—Messrs. Harmood Banner & Son, Accountants.

Physicians—James Turnbull, M. D. Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M. D., London; F. S. Stedman, M. D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances apply to LAWRENCE & Co.,

Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay

SALES BY AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, No. 19, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few pair of fancy Pigeons, lately imported from England. They comprise Carriers, Pouters, Almond Tumblers, and Barbs, and are all highly-bred birds—they shall have them at a couple of days' Notice.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

No. 19, Meadow Street, Bombay, 22nd June, 1868.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF TEAKWOOD PLANKS, BOARDS, IRON WARES OF THE STEAMER "VICTORIA."

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, at Mazagon Bunder, a large quantity of Teakwood Planks, Boards, Logs, Iron Chain, Anchor, and other Sundries, &c., of Steamer "Victoria."

Bombay, 22nd June, 1868.

G. B. GLADDING.

On THURSDAY next, the 25th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, G. B. GLADDING will sell by Public Auction, at his Rooms, in Marine Street:—

2 Cases Twine, assorted colours.
1 do. Lappeta.
20 do. Black Lead.
3 do. Baking Powder.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

2, 4, 5 & 6 Light Chandeliers, Ship Chronometer by Barraud, Revolver by Tranter.

A splendid Lady's Riding Horse, and several Horses and Carriages.

G. B. GLADDING.

BENNETT & Co.

NOTICE.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of July, 1868, on the spot, by order of the Mortgagee Jamadar Uwad bin Oomer, and on account and risk of the late Mortgagor Ramchunder Balcristnajee:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the Girgaum Back Road, containing by admeasurement 1,558 square yards, be the same little more or less, and the said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 680, and the said Bungalow is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 3, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Sorabjee Cowasje, on or towards the west by the property of Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Puttoo, on or towards the north by the said Girgaum Back Road, and on or towards the south by a piece of ground belonging to the said Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Puttoo.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. BENNETT and Co.

Bombay, 22nd June, 1868. BENNETT & Co.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay

SALE OF DAMAGED GOODS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following:—

20 Bundles Twist.
3 Bales do.
2 Bundles Grey and White Piece Goods.
20 do. China Coin.
1 do. Lametta.
1 do. Soap.
5 Kegs Lead Balls.
17 Cuppas Hoop Iron.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following:—

9 Bales Grey Shirtinge.
3 " " Jacconets.
7 " " Madapollams.
5 " " T. Cloths.
14 " " Printers.
5 " T. Red Twist, No. 40.
7 Cases Grey and White Dhotees.
4 " Cotton Handkerchiefs.
15 Dozen Superior Champagne.

An Invoice of 58 Cases preserved provision just landed from the Ship "Baringa," consisting of Red Herrings, Green Peas, Fresh Salmon, Boiled Mutton, Minced Collop, Sheep Head Broth, Ox Tail Soup, Beef Steaks, Boiled Beef, Vegetable Soup, Stewed Kidneys, Hare Soup, Mutton Broth, Ox Cheek, and Vegetable Mulligatanny Soup, Mixed Vegetable, Boiled Beef, &c., &c.

The property of a Gentleman proceeded to England, consists of Round, Dressing, and Washing Tables, Writing Tables of great variety, Camp Cot, Chairs, Screen, Dressing Glass, Pigeon Hole, Copying Press, Sofa and Reclining Couches, Easy Chairs, Cheffonier Bookstands, Folding Chairs, a set of Dinner Service, a Fireproof Wrought Iron Safe by Price on stand, Punkas, a superior Westley Richard's Breech-loading Rifle with Cartridges, a few useful Reading Books, &c., &c.

One Case containing Brown Holland Cashmere Trousers, Silk Damask, Worsted Hose, Silk Buttons, Card Silk, Buttons, Tassels, Trimming Silk, Cord, Hooks and Eyes, Trimming, Tassels, Lace, Oil Cloth, Carpets, Silk Girdles, &c., one Case containing Foolscap, Paste and Coloured Papers, superfine Drawing Boards and Sheets, Medium Cash Books, &c.

Also,

A quantity of Old Benches, Foot Boards, Railings, Screens, Doors, Windows, Tables, Couches, Chandeliers, &c., removed from St. Andrew's Church.

On account of Essoobhoy Kekabhoy, by order of Hajee Ramtoola Allarakia & Co.—

H R A in a diamond—4 Cases Writing Papers, ex "Queen of Australia."

" 11 to 34—24 do. do. Ex "Vambojieg."

On account and risk of Hajee Jewa Noor Mahomed—1 Case of Tweeds ex Steamer "Carnatic."

2 P. M.

A Palanquin Shigram.

SALE OF TIMBER.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Tank Bunder, on account of the following first purchasers—

Joseph Esmail.
Gunney Soolaman.
Oosman Soolaman.
Allee Jeewa.
Gunney Husson, Soolaman Hoossain.
Noor Mahomed Oosman and Joseph Sallay.

A large assortment of superior 1st and 2nd Class Teak Logs, Scantlings, Boards, and Battens.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

Just received per Overland.

A few superior white and black Waterproof Coats, Rs. 15 each.

Bombay, 22nd June, 1868. CRAWFORD & Co.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills—Coughs and colds are alike distressing to the patient and annoying to those around him. The mode of cure is simple, innocent, and effective. Holloway's Ointment should be thoroughly rubbed into the chest and between the bare bones twice a day, while the blood is undergoing purification by appropriate doses of his Pills. A double result is thus secured—the air tubes are relieved of accumulated phlegm and the lungs are freed from an impure circulation. These favouring conditions remove the cause and the cough ceases. By the same means, and with equal facility the treatment by Holloway's inestimable remedies will overcome ulcerated and sore throats, diptheria, bronchitis, pleurisy, and all asthmatical and pulmonary congestive complaints.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by JAMES GEDDES, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay. AGENTS—LONDON, FREDERIC ALGAR, 11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. AND W. GALIGNANI & Co. Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH & Co.